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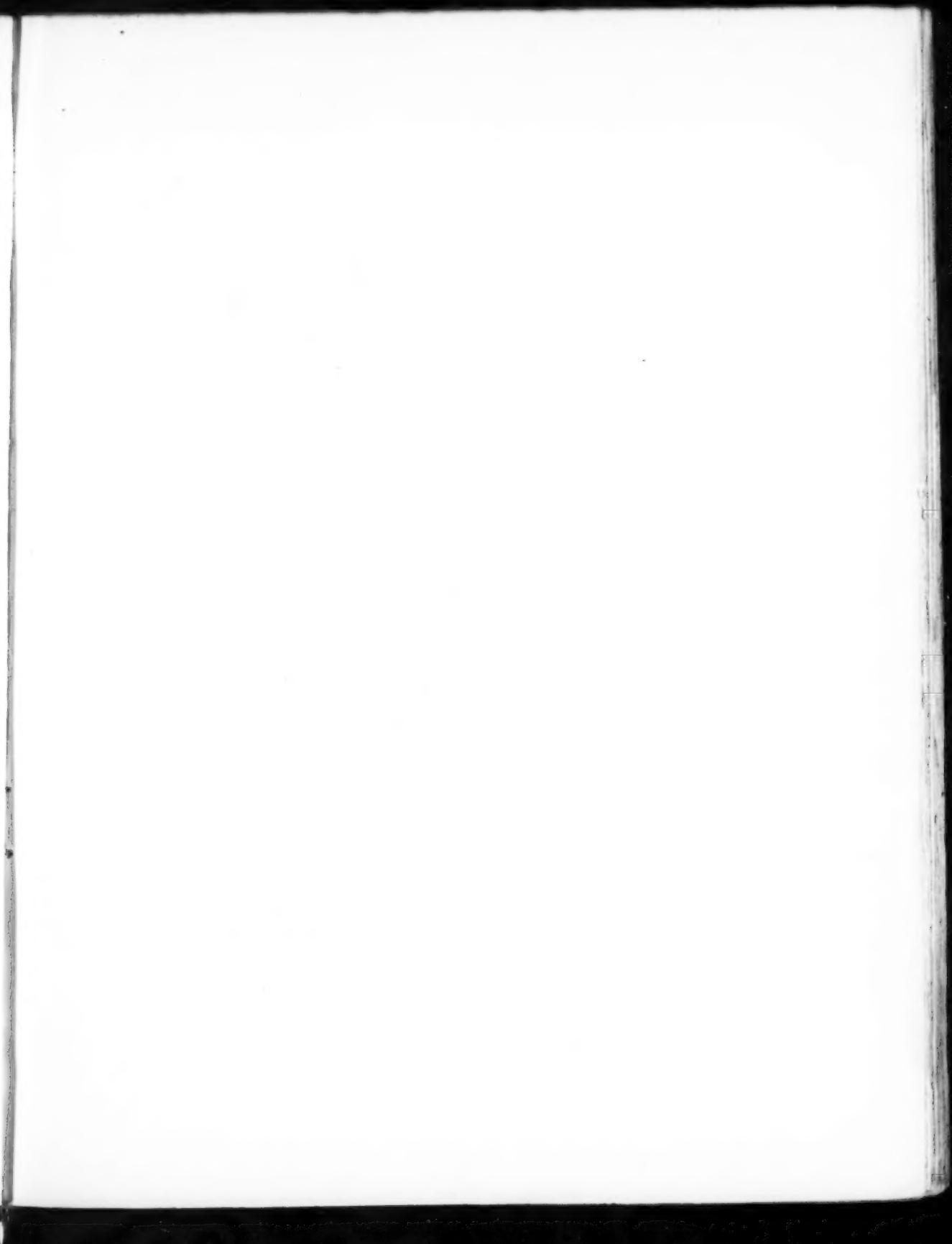
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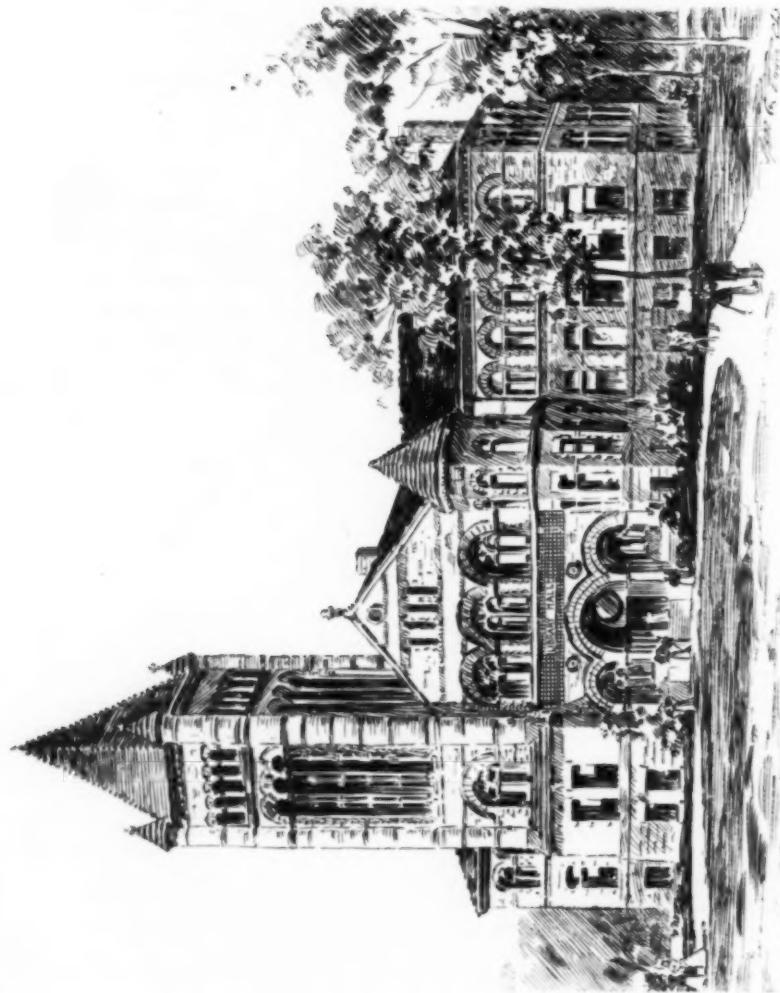
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LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 6

PREPARATIONS for the Philadelphia conference have within the past few weeks developed into definite completeness, and by the time this number of the JOURNAL reaches the hands of its readers, arrangements for the meeting will have been practically finished. Elsewhere is given the final program, showing so varied and comprehensive an array of important business that a doubt arises as to whether the hitherto unyielding limitations of time have been conquered by the program committee. But it must be remembered that the stimulus of the conference itself makes it possible to accomplish more within the five days of the meeting than can be done in a fortnight of ordinary routine. In at least two respects the present meeting will have an important influence upon the future of the association. The proposed reincorporation of the A. L. A., and its policy as to extension of membership, are subjects that demand the most careful consideration and the most thorough discussion, and it is to be hoped that librarians will come prepared to give to these questions the thought and attention their importance demands. There is every reason to believe that the future policy of the association in these and other respects will be definitely outlined at Philadelphia, and for this reason, if for no other, the coming conference promises to rank as one of the most important in the history of the A. L. A.

IT is not often that a great opportunity is fully recognized beforehand, but the arrangements for the proposed building of the New York Public Library mark an exception to that rule. With the passage of the bill authorizing the erection of a \$2,500,000 library building in Bryant park, the way has been opened in New York for the development of a public library that shall be a type and model of all that a great library should be in a great city. How admirably the opportunity thus offered has been recognized by the library authorities is made evident in the article and illustrative plans given elsewhere. In the provisions regulating the architectural competition, in the suggestive plans, and in the specific requirements outlined,

the details of the preliminary competition show a foresight, a practicality and a definiteness of purpose that bid fair to mark a new era in library architecture. The fact that the plans presented are wholly suggestive is another evidence of the sound judgment used throughout. This permits unrestrained discussion and allows amendment in the light of the wisdom found in many counsellors. It is such amendment that the trustees are desirous to obtain, and to that end it has been arranged to bring the subject up for discussion at the Philadelphia conference, and to elicit a full and free expression of library opinion. The library authorities have realized that the time for suggestion and criticism is while there is still opportunity to make use of them. After the plans have solidified into steel and stone, the only thing to do is to make the best of matters; it is while they are still on paper that criticism is wholly worth while. The problems connected with the building resolve themselves into direct questions. Is it large enough? Is it too large for the money? Does it provide adequately for future extension? Is the reading-room most advantageously placed? Shall utility be sacrificed to architectural effect? These are among the questions that will arise, and in answering them most effectively the library authorities will be serving not only their own city but the libraries of the future throughout the country. Too many of the great libraries of the past have been built for the architects, not for the library; for art, not for books. Under the wise guidance of Dr. Billings and his associates it is safe to prophesy that the New York Public Library will escape these dangers and will be a lasting object lesson of what to do, not what to avoid, in library architecture.

GEORGIA is the first southern state to add its organized influence to the modern library movement, and its advent into library ranks will be welcomed throughout the profession. The organization of the Georgia Library Club a few weeks since is a sign of the general library awakening in the south for which many have hoped and waited. What is most encouraging

is that the movement is not the product of a fleeting enthusiasm, but is the result of a gradual and increasing realization of the place the modern library occupies in modern life. In the library congress of the Atlanta Exposition, in the state commission bill introduced into the last Georgia legislature, in the previous efforts toward a state library organization, the ground has been made ready for the seed just sown, and there is every reason to hope that the harvest will be an abundant one. The effective work done by Miss Wallace, to whose efforts the present results are almost wholly due, deserves the most cordial recognition, and proves again how much the success of all such movements is due to the personal enthusiasm and perseverance of a few workers.

NOR is Georgia the only southern state to be represented on the library roll of honor within the past few months. Tennessee has taken an important step toward library development in the recent law authorizing and facilitating the establishment of libraries in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants. The law is broadly conceived and should prove an effective stimulus to library growth, though the limitation as to size, restricting libraries only to larger communities, is of course to be regretted. The awakening of library sentiment that is taking place in the various southern states gives special emphasis to the desirability of holding the 1898 conference of the A. L. A. in a southern city. That Atlanta will be chosen as the next meeting-place seems quite probable, and it cannot be doubted that in meeting there the A. L. A. would be doing missionary work of the most effective kind and would materially hasten and strengthen the library development of the south.

ONE subject that it might be well to consider at Philadelphia is the question of indexes, or rather of the lack of indexes, in current books. It is undoubtedly true that the lack of adequate indexes to many of the important books of the day is one of the most constant of the librarian's minor grievances, and as librarians are to-day among the largest purchasers of books they should be able to find a remedy for the difficulty. In glancing over the books of the past three months, it is easy to note half a dozen, the usefulness of which to the librarian would be practically doubled by a good index. A good index, however, is expensive, and until publishers

realize that the salable value of a book is impaired by its lack they will hardly feel obliged to furnish it. There seems no reason why the A. L. A. should not be able to bring the necessity of indexes clearly home to publishers from this commercial point of view, and the Philadelphia meeting gives opportunity for a discussion of the means whereby this may be done. Nor are indexes to current books the only ones to be considered. Mr. Tillinghast has already suggested, on behalf of the co-operation committee, the indexing of important standard works that lack this necessary key to their contents. Such an enterprise would undoubtedly be of great value to librarians, and the further report of the co-operation committee on the subject will be awaited with interest.

### Communications.

#### THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN.

ONE of the signs of increasing breadth of library activity is the fact that librarians are now not simply interested in the children, but are thinking out the proper methods for thorough and effective work. A recent correspondent writes: "In considering the question of the children's room, would you think it advisable to have the shelving seven feet high, and what would you suggest as to the contents of the room, both as to furniture and as to books?"

The building and the furniture are important considerations, but there is danger that after much time and skill has been expended in planning the room and choosing the books, the children will be put under the charge of a librarian whose chief recommendations are that she lives in town, is willing to work for a small salary, and is considered "fond of children." We have yet to learn that the children's librarian, if her work is worth doing at all, needs not only the general training, scholastic and technical, recognized as essential for those who have charge of other departments, but also a special training for her peculiar work. This special training will probably include a part of that taken by the kindergarten, a course in child-study according to modern methods and a careful analysis of children's literature.

Two young women are to my knowledge now making an effort to fit themselves for this children's work. Others who have a natural fitness will probably submit themselves to training. I should be glad to correspond with librarians who are entering seriously upon the task of discovering in what way the needs of the child can be met by the public library, because I am very much interested in working out the proper course for the training of the children's librarian. I might also be able to put the librarian into communication with those who are fitted to do exceptionally good work in this line.

MARY SALOME CUTLER.

ALBANY, June 4, 1897.

## TRAVELLING LIBRARIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS.\*

BY HANNAH JOHNSON CARTER.

A PLAN for the distribution of reading-matter in the form of circulating libraries is not a very new movement, but of late it has been found that such libraries may be supplemented or combined with the distribution of pictures with the happiest results. Indeed, pictures will sometimes appeal when and where books would not.

We have all heard of the humanizing influence which the exhibitions of pictures have wrought in what is known as the worst part of London. These exhibitions began in a small way, the promoters believing that a love of beauty was the heritage of all, and the enterprise has grown until recently a beautiful building has been built expressly for these exhibitions, to be known as the "Whitechapel Picture Gallery." Similar exhibitions have been held in the lower part of New York and always attended by large and appreciative crowds.

In Manchester, England, there is a system of circulating collections of pictures in the schools of that city, and Mr. T. C. Horsfall, who developed the method, says that "the decision as to whether art shall be used in education is to modern communities a decision as to whether the mass of the people shall be barbarian or civilized."

A school-master in London, who simply could not keep his pupils in school, tried, as a last resort, tacking the best posters he could find upon the walls, interspersed with smaller pictures—a reward for early attendance was a chance to pass around and examine them. His method proved much more efficacious than the services of the truant officer.

At Hull House, Chicago, a college settlement which is situated in the midst of the sweater's district, there are held two exhibitions of pictures a year. Owing partly to the limited space available for these exhibits they have been small, but the effort has always been made to show only pictures that combine to a considerable degree an elevated tone with technical excellence. One of the residents of the settlement has provided good sets of pictures and casts for several schools in the poorest localities. A society has been organized for carrying on this work.

The Central Art Association, which has for

\* Read at meeting of Massachusetts Library Club, Boston, April 22, 1897.

its object "the promotion and dispersion of good art among the people," has its headquarters in Chicago. One of the most important features of its work is the sending from place to place of loan collections of paintings by representative American artists. The exhibition season opens in November and closes in May, the collections passing about all that time.

Miss Mary Tanner, the art teacher at the Normal School at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, is doing a good work among the farming people in her vicinity. Miss Tanner takes good reprints or photographs of some of the best works of art, and frames them neatly with a border of gray matting, pasting a manila back to this simple frame to protect the picture. Then a short description of the artist, and if possible of the work itself, is written and pasted on the back, so that those who are enjoying the picture may have as much help as possible in understanding its purpose. Eyelets are inserted by which to hang the picture, and a pocket for a library card is then pasted on. The picture is finally enclosed in a large envelope of heavy manila paper, the envelope is numbered and labelled and then is ready for circulation. These pictures are placed in the school-houses as centres and the teacher takes charge of the catalog. A dozen or 20 pictures will thus circulate in a community for a quarter term. In a recent letter from Miss Tanner she says: "Last Friday night I drove six miles in the country in a blinding snow-storm to meet a school-house full of foreigners, children and grown people, half of whom could not speak any other language than Polish. The interest, intense and pitiful, which they exhibited in the pictures, and the choice exhibited in selection made me feel that the expression of a high and noble idea was an inspiration forever, and that though dead those artists who caught some of the divine glory and transferred it to their canvases still live to lead others up and on to the higher life."

In Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Dillon, the art teacher, has started a good work. There are 21 school buildings, so 21 works of art were purchased, consisting of reproductions and casts. One was sent to each school building at the beginning of the school year, the masterpiece remained in the school two weeks and then was sent to another building, another taking its

place. In order not to have this new departure too heavy a burden upon the teachers the art teacher arranged in it this way. The principal of each building was asked to be responsible for a very full sketch of the art piece which he received at the beginning of the year. He met his teachers and assigned them topics on the subject which they found no difficulty in studying in the art department of the Bridgeport Public Library. Then the principal put together the information thus obtained, and this sketch was sent with the picture or cast from school to school, so that all the hard work in the way of research was really done in the first two weeks, and after that the teachers studied the sketch which came to them and took from it the information adapted to the age of the children they were teaching. Such a sketch contained information enough to satisfy high-school pupils and at the same time much that would be interesting to much younger children.

Miss Edith Putnam, of New York City, has in charge many boy's and girl's clubs and mother's classes. She sends out a circulating library of books to which has been added about 50 pictures. They are masterpieces and are framed simply, they go to various houses just as the books do, being returned after a certain time. In speaking of this work Miss Putnam said: "It is very interesting to me to observe that the Italians take out very few books, preferring pictures."

The library of the Boston Art Students Association contains a great many fine photographs for the use of the members, with which to illustrate lectures or for purposes of reference. There is also a picture club, containing

folios of photographs for circulation in working girls' clubs and Sunday-school classes.

An important step was taken at a meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Clubs at Springfield early in February of this year. The topic for the day was "Art, the need of the beautiful in the home, the schools, the streets." 21 pictures were exhibited, reproductions of masterpieces, besides a collection of water-colors by Mr. Walter Chaloner. The next move was that of the Thought and Work Club of Salem. Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods is president, and she was so inspired by the meeting at Springfield that she induced the club to purchase a set of these 21 reproductions, to be given by the club to the public schools of Salem. Later there was an exhibit at Manchester, N. H., and one at Waltham, Mass.

In our large cities there is much for the people to enjoy in our libraries and museums, yet even with the treasures within their grasp it is often necessary to do considerable not only with the children but with their elders to lead them to fully appreciate what they have at hand. Works of art often need interpretation and their beauties made evident to the untrained eye.

These various movements which have been briefly touched upon are significant, inasmuch as they show that there are many people who are not satisfied to live by bread alone; they hunger for beauty, and grasp with eagerness whatever is held out to them. Whoever has a message, let him speak. Whoever has something to give, let him give. Each and all can do something, and the whole shall help forward the brotherhood of man.

#### THE BROWNE CHARGING SYSTEM.

By B. W. PENNOCK, *New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library.*

SINCE we have been using for a year, at the New Bedford Public Library, a charging system used in very few libraries, it may be that our experience with it will be of some interest to the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

In a library with a daily circulation not much beyond 200 v. almost any charging system can be used with a fair degree of satisfaction; but when the daily circulation reaches 400 or 500 v., with occasional days of 1000 or 1200, the question of what charging system to use becomes a much more important one. Of course a system which will give satisfaction in a large library

can be used well enough in a small one; and a growing library, though it be quite small, will probably be the gainer in the end by adopting a system which is workable in a much larger one.

The slip-in-the-case system — which, I believe, was invented by the present librarian of Amherst College — is probably in use to-day in more libraries than any other; and it certainly is a great advance over the old ledger system. But where speed in charging is a matter of prominent importance it leaves much to be desired. This is the system which was in use

in our library a year ago, and it caused us much trouble on account of oft-recurring mistakes in copying either the registered number of the borrower or the book mark.

Our largest circulation in one day up to that time was 915, and only once had it reached that point. The ordinary busy day seldom went beyond 700. But the necessity of writing the reader's card number—which in many cases consists of five figures—the book mark—which seldom has less than five symbols, and often eight or nine—and of stamping with the date both the charging slip and the borrower's card, was the cause of much delay and of many mistakes.

It seems a simple matter to copy numbers upon squares of paper, but experience shows that even the most careful and accurate person will make many mistakes during the busy hours in copying the somewhat complicated book marks of the Dewey system and the Cutter author table.

On account of these difficulties I gave considerable study to the various charging systems in use in libraries similar to ours in size and circulation. Visiting the Forbes Library at Northampton one day, Mr. Cutter showed me the system there in use, which was invented by Miss Browne, of the Library Bureau. For several reasons it struck me favorably. Prominent among these reasons was the fact that no writing, either of name or numbers, was necessary in charging a book, so that the mistakes so often made in copying would be eliminated.

After careful study of various systems, we decided to adopt Miss Browne's system in the form in which Mr. Cutter was using it. The system has been described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, May, 1895, and I will not take the time to describe it here; but I will give a few details regarding the materials which we use and the success we have had with it.

The pocket which we paste on the inside of the back cover of the book is of good manila paper,  $3\frac{1}{8} \times 4$  inches. We put the longer side across the cover when the book is large enough to permit it. This pocket serves also for a place to stamp the date on which the book is delivered to the reader. The card is  $2 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, is of good quality of tag board, and bears the number of the book plainly written on both sides at one end. The number is also written on the cover just above the right-hand corner of the pocket. Several thousand coin envelopes were purchased,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of good manila paper, open at one end, and with

the cover not folded. This cover we cut down with a pair of bent shears, leaving only enough to serve as a sort of guide to catch the corner of the card when it is being inserted into the envelope. These materials we have found both cheap and satisfactory.

As to the practical working of the system, the strong points as they have appeared to us are, the elimination of the writing as mentioned above, and the fact that only by unusual carelessness on the part of attendants can a book returned to the library be given out again without being discharged. In the hurry of a busy day a book will sometimes be received, and even put into its place on the shelf, without being discharged; but in this system it cannot be given out again, because the card which belongs to the book and with which it is charged will be missing. And since overdue notices are not sent without looking upon the shelf, the mistake of sending an overdue notice when the book has been returned is almost impossible.

As to the difficulties of the system—for every system has its worse as well as its better side—there are two, or more strictly two parts of the same thing. In busy times it is easy for the person discharging to take from the case the wrong book card and put it into the pocket of the book to be discharged. This is a source of trouble in several ways; the book is liable to be put on the shelf with the wrong card, and when the book belonging to that card comes in the card cannot be found. Then the card of the book which went on the shelf with the wrong card still stands in the charging-case, and the envelope of the person who returned it is of course there too; and when a book is found for him there is no envelope with which to charge it. Or it may be that the mistake is not noticed at the charging-desk and the book is charged in the envelope, which was wrongly discharged—that is, the book is charged to the wrong person. As a matter of fact this happened with us many times in the first few weeks, and when there were added to these mistakes the ones occasionally made of taking up the wrong envelope when the right one was at hand, we often found ourselves in considerable difficulty.

That these difficulties were not inherent in the system I was confident, and after studying the case for a few days I adopted a suggestion of Mr. Cutter's that it was better to call the reader's name from the envelope rather than from his card, which, with a rearrangement of

desk attendants, almost entirely removed the difficulty.

There are also several incidental conveniences connected with the system which are worth mentioning. It frequently happens that a book which is out is wanted by some one as soon as it returns. It is very easy to note that fact on a bit of paper and place it in the envelope with the book card. In a similar manner a record can be made when an overdue notice is sent. It saves time in sending overdue notices, for the delinquent's full name and address is on the envelope, so that no looking-up is needed. Again, it helps the librarian to keep some knowledge of the tastes of different readers, so that he may call their attention to new books which may be of interest to them.

One other important matter ought to be mentioned, and that is in regard to the speed with which books may be charged and discharged. There are several systems by which books can be discharged as rapidly as by this one, but I know of none by which they can be charged so rapidly and so accurately. In a busy time it is not necessary to arrange the charges as the books are delivered. They can be piled up or dropped into a box or drawer to be arranged in a quiet time. The person who finds the book and brings it to the desk to be charged will generally slip the book card into the envelope while bringing it to the desk, so that the one charging has only to stamp the book and the card — when the book is ready to go. A person who is fairly quick and accustomed to the system will deliver books about as rapidly as readers will take them from the desk.

While books cannot be discharged quite as rapidly as they can be charged, it is seldom that the discharging-desk is crowded in our library, though in the busiest days we deliver more than 1000 volumes. Two or three times in as many months I have, for a few moments, helped the person discharging by putting the cards into the books as they were taken from the case. But this was only because of the cramped condition of our delivery-room, on which account we serve readers as fast as possible, that they may go away to make room for others. In a word, the system is very satisfactory with us.

**NOTE.** — Since writing the above I have seen somewhere in print an objection offered to this system on the ground that all books must be discharged as soon as they are returned. This objection seems to me to have little force, because a large part of the books returned in a busy time are needed to go out again as much as the envelopes are needed for charging them.

#### THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

ON May 19 the act providing for the construction of a building for the consolidated New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, was signed by Governor Black, and thus the second step was taken in the development of a great public library in New York City. The act authorizes the department of public parks to remove from Bryant park, at Fifth avenue and 42d street, the old reservoir now occupying the east end of that park, "and to erect, construct, maintain, equip and furnish" in the park "or in or upon any portion thereof, a suitable and appropriate fire-proof building, in accordance with plans to be made and prepared by the trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, and to be approved by the board of estimate and apportionment in the city." Upon authorization of the board of estimate and apportionment, city stock to the amount of \$2,500,000 shall be issued and sold for defraying the cost of the removal of the reservoir and the erection of the library building.

Since the consolidation of the library in May, 1895, the problems in connection with the proposed building have been under consideration by the trustees, and since the introduction of the building bill into the assembly in February of this year, plans have been pushed forward so that on the passage of the act the library authorities would be able to arrange immediately for the preparation of plans. The preliminary arrangements were conducted by a committee of the board, composed of John S. Kennedy, John Bigelow, John L. Cadwalader, S. V. R. Cruger, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander Maitland, and George L. Rives, with a special advisory committee of three, Dr. John S. Billings, director of the library, Prof. Ware, of Columbia University, and Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction of the Congressional Library; and so effective has been their work that it was possible to announce the intentions of the library authorities three days after the bill became a law.

It has been decided to obtain the plans by means of two consecutive competitions, the first being an open competition in which only sketches will be required, the second a restricted and paid competition, for which finished drawings will be made. All architects having offices or places of business within the limits of Greater New York are invited to compete in the first competition, which will be judged by Prof. Ware, Mr. Green, and Dr. Billings, who will award a premium of \$400 each to the 12 sketches

considered most meritorious. For the second competition, the committee will choose six of the authors of the 12 sketches selected in the first competition, and will add to them six other architects, to be named by the trustees or the committee, who shall be invited to participate in the second competition under conditions framed by the committee. These competitors will be paid \$500 each, as the estimated cost of the drawings required, and the plans submitted shall be judged by a jury of seven persons, consisting of three trustees, the director, and three practising architects, to be chosen by the competitors. At least three designs shall be named by the jury, in order of excellence, and of these one shall be chosen by the trustees and submitted to the board of estimate and apportionment for final approval. It will be seen that this plan provides, in the first competition, for a consideration of the work of all architectural aspirants, while in the second competition it will be possible to include well-known firms, which may have been deterred from prior participation by reason of the agreement entered into a few months previously by some of the most prominent architects of New York refusing to take part in unpaid competitions.

The problems required to be solved in the proposed building, the main requirements to be met, and the limits to be recognized, were studied in careful detail by Dr. Billings, Prof. Ware, and Mr. Green, who have prepared suggestive plans and outlined the main features desired, for the guidance of the competing architects. At a special meeting of the trustees, held May 19, the plans of the committee were submitted and approved and the executive committee was authorized to carry out the arrangements with such modifications in matters of detail as might be thought desirable.

The details and conditions of the preliminary competition were made public on May 22. They are given in a 16-page pamphlet and are accompanied by the suggestive plans prepared by the special committee, which are here shown in reduced fac-simile.

The building, which is to be built for not more than \$1,700,000, is to stand on the site of the present reservoir, a plot about 482 by 455 feet in diameter. The plans prepared by the committee show, simply and clearly, the main features to be considered, and will repay the careful attention of librarians who are but too familiar with library buildings as seen by architects only. These plans have been drawn for a building, measuring about 225 by 350 feet, estimated to serve for 25 years without extension, with a book capacity of 1,250,000 volumes in the main stack, and accommodation for 800 readers in the main reading-room. The location suggested is about 75 feet from Fifth avenue and about 50 feet from 40th and 42d streets, thus allowing the book-stack at the back to extend to the open portions of the park and leaving ample space for future enlargement. The stacks, it will be seen, are planned as a single, compact parallelogram, forming, as it were, the backbone of the structure, and occupying the

two stories above the basement. On the third story, directly over the stack, is placed the great reading-room. "This arrangement is suggested so as to give the reading-rooms the maximum amount of light, to bring the stacks into easy and direct communication with them, and to allow of the extension of the building toward the west at some future day, by enlarging both the stacks and the reading-rooms simultaneously and proportionately, with a comparatively small enlargement of the portions of the building devoted to administrative and other uses." The method of this future enlargement is shown by the dotted lines in the diagrams, which indicate the construction of two rear courts, similar to the two central courts around which the building is planned, and which would permit the addition of stack-rooms, reading-rooms, and other departments, on lines exactly similar to those already existing, bringing the total book capacity of the building up to about 3,000,000 volumes and doubling its reading-room facilities.

Taking up the several plans in order, it will be seen that the basement is given up almost entirely to what may be called the heavy machinery of the library. Besides the boiler-rooms, engine-rooms, ventilating apparatus and storage facilities, provision is here made for a printing plant, where bulletins, special lists, etc., may be published, and for a bindery. On the Fifth avenue front, space is assigned to lunch-rooms, for the use of the library force or readers. This is an interesting innovation in American library plans, though library restaurants exist in connection with the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, and a similar feature has been suggested for the Library of Congress. On the 40th street side, facing a driveway for carts, are found rooms for packing, exchange and issue of books to branch libraries, and with these rooms the stack-room, which here occupies about half the space assigned to it on the floors above, is directly connected.

On the first floor are found those departments in which the general public comes into most constant contact with the library. The main public entrance is at the Fifth avenue front, and is flanked on either side by the children's department and the periodical reading-room. Beyond these are the patent-room and the public documents room. Another public entrance is placed at the 42d street side, between which and the main entrance are the public coat and toilet rooms. From this entrance direct access is had on one side to a lecture-room, on the other to the public documents room, and in front to the newspaper reading-room. On the 40th street side is a private entrance, about which are grouped the visitors'-room, receiving-room, the work-rooms and reception-room for employees, and the rooms of the business superintendent. Directly in the centre and opening from the main entrance is the large delivery-room, extending up through the second story, lighted on either side by the great central courts, and opening at the rear directly upon the stack-room. The newspaper reading-room

connects with the delivery-room, and opens upon the 42d street entrance.

The second floor might be called the special libraries floor, for here ample provision is made for separate collections, rare books, mss., etc. A class-room for the use of teachers, or of the library staff, directly connected with a small reading-room, is found on the left of the central stairway and elevators, and on the right is the library for the blind and a public toilet-room. On the 40th street, or administrative, side are the director's and trustees' room, the ordering, cataloging, and accession rooms, and a private toilet-room.

The third floor centres in the great T-shaped reading-room, extending over the stack and delivery rooms, abundantly lighted on four sides, and connected with the stacks below by a central oblong well up and down which books are conveyed by carriers. This well extends through the stack-rooms to the basement and affords immediate communication throughout the several stories. At either end of the reading-room are the newspaper store-room and a room to be devoted to "public comfort"—a most attractive and suggestive title. On this floor also are special study-rooms, a photographic-room, and ample space as yet unassigned, but in which provision will be made for exhibitions, art collections, etc.

It will be seen that all rooms connected with the routine work of the library are grouped as closely as possible, and are connected in regular sequence. Thus, directly over the issue and packing room is the receiving-room, while below that are the ordering, cataloging, and accession rooms, all being directly connected by elevator service. Each floor of the building coincides with the level of the floors of the book-stack, which are from seven to seven-and-a-half feet apart. This would make the basement and lower stories of the building from 14 to 15 feet in height, if two stacks high, and from 21 to 22½ feet if three stacks high.

In presenting this outline scheme of the building, the trustees emphasize the fact that it is offered only as a suggestion and that competitors are requested and desired to modify or change it according to their individual judgment. In particular it is thought that it may be desirable "to give the building greater dimensions, north and south, than are indicated in the diagram," and it is also recommended that competitors who adhere to the suggestive plans should also submit an alternative design "showing the public reading-rooms on the first floor, instead of on the third, and giving the building perhaps greater extension on the ground, and fewer stories in height."

Naturally, the suggestive plans put forth by the library authorities have been received with conflicting opinions by architects interested. So far, three questions of importance have been raised. The first relates to the advisability of placing the main reading-room in the third story instead of on the first floor. The arguments against this are briefly (1) that a first-floor reading-room is more immediately accessible and more generally used by old persons or

by hurried visitors than a room which must be reached by stairs or elevators, and (2) that a great central first-floor reading-room, lighted from above, extending up to a dome, and lined with books, is by far the more impressive and magnificent in its effect, as is witnessed by the British Museum and the Congressional Library. On the other hand, a reading-room such as is shown in the suggestive plans possesses the absolute advantages (1) of freedom from the noise and dust of the street, (2) avoidance of waste space, as in the lofty dome of a first-floor room where practical utility is sacrificed to architectural effect, and (3) direct and simple connection with the stacks, without elaborate time-wasting machinery; while the elevators provided for would annul the argument of inaccessibility.

A second question is whether the suggested method of extension is the most practicable one, or whether it may not be possible to devise other and more effective provision for future enlargement. The other objection raised by architects to the trustees' scheme is that the suggestive plans call for a building too large for the money; that is, that should this scheme be followed, the sum named will cover simply the cost of erection, and will allow no margin for lavish interior decoration. From the library point of view, this argument has little force, for, public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the chief purpose of a library building is to adequately house a library; but, popularly, the objection has weight.

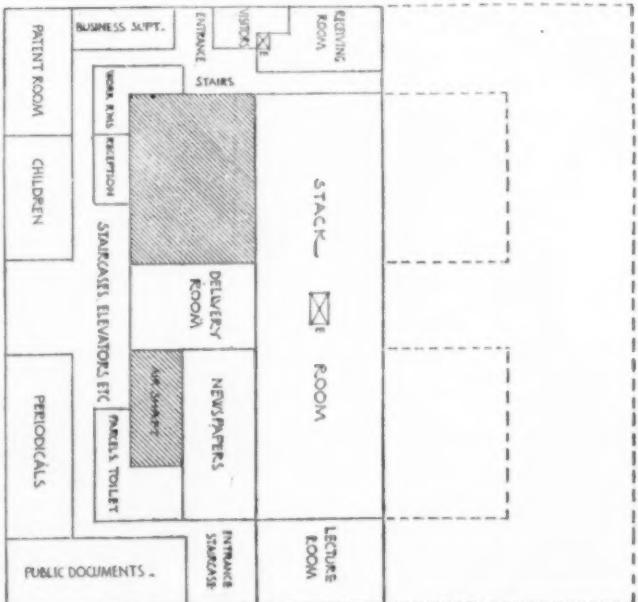
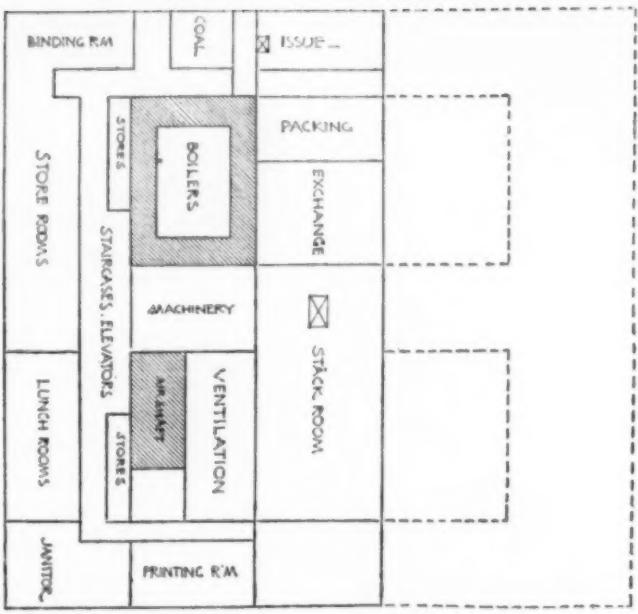
To these questions, and to all others that may arise in connection with the proposed building, the library authorities are anxious to give the fullest and most thorough consideration, and they desire to obtain the judgment and suggestions of all competent to consider the subject. With this in view, it has been arranged to give part of one session of the Philadelphia conference to a presentation and discussion of the proposed plans. Dr. Billings will then describe in some detail the suggestive plans, which will be presented for inspection, and it is hoped that a general and helpful discussion may be elicited.

It is hoped that the work of obtaining final plans for the building may be pushed forward without delay. July 15 is the date set for the close of the preliminary competition. The details of the second competition will probably be announced early in August, and by November it is hoped that the successful design will have been chosen, and the way opened for practical and definite work.

The following is the schedule of the rooms which must be provided in the plans submitted:

1. Stack-room for 1,200,000 volumes, 8 volumes per lineal foot, 150,000 linear feet of shelving would be needed, averaging seven shelves to each story.

2. Reading-rooms.—In the three public reading-rooms space for at least 800 readers will be required, with an allowance of 30 square feet per reader, exclusive of space required for catalogs and reference shelving, or about 26,800 square feet in all. This space should be divided into three rooms, so arranged that only one



BASEMENT PLAN

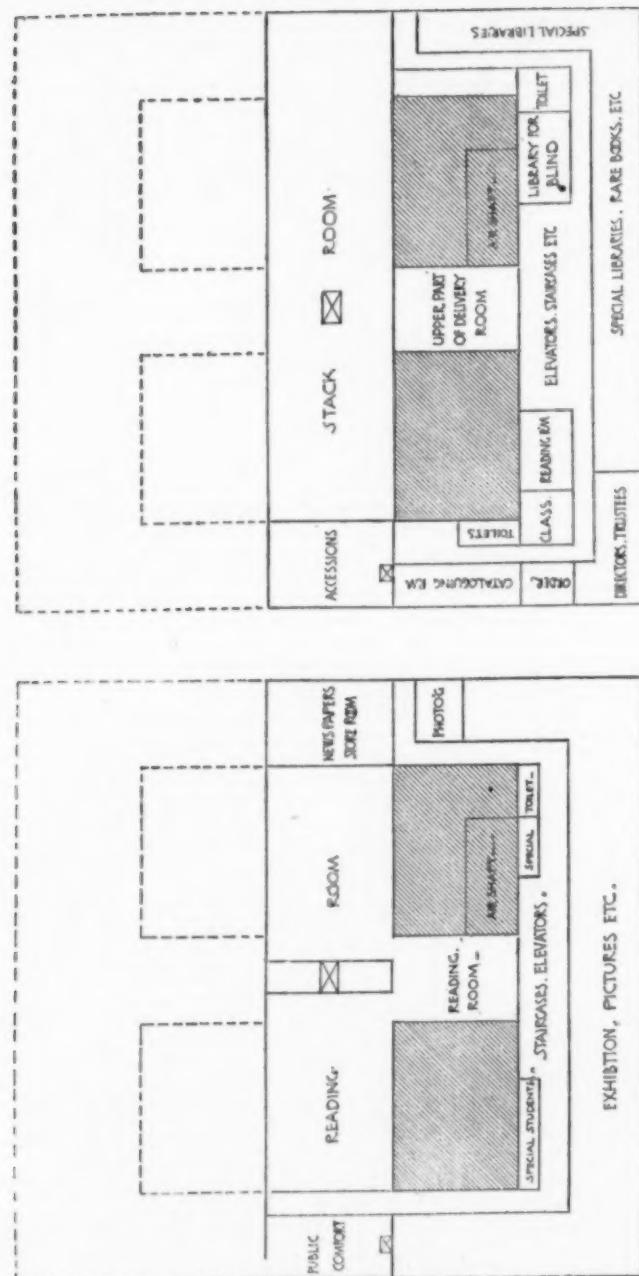
SUGGESTIVE PLANS, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SUGGESTIVE PLANS, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TOP FLOOR PLAN



need be used at a time, but that all can readily be served from one delivery-counter, which should be central and close to the main stacks.

There must be at least 2500 feet (linear) of shelving for free reference-books in these rooms, and the card catalog, occupying at least 150 square feet, must be provided for near the delivery-desk. In all the reading-rooms and wherever shelving is required, it must not be more than seven shelves in height. This gives seven feet of shelving for each running foot of wall space. Where there is not enough wall space for the amount of shelving called for, stacks of double shelves, back to back, may be employed, either projecting from the walls, or standing free in the room.

The ceilings of the reading-rooms should be kept as low as is consistent with pleasing proportions. There should be no waste spaces to be heated and kept clean.

3. Periodical-room, 4000 square feet; 1000 linear feet of shelving. This room must be upon the first floor.

4. Newspaper-room, about 4000 square feet area.

5. Newspaper store-room, 5000 square feet.

6. Map-room, 900 square feet.

7. Patents-room, 2500 feet of shelving; 25 readers, 3000 square feet.

8. Public document rooms, 3000 square feet.

9. Children's room, 1500 square feet to 2000 square feet; 1000 feet of shelving; 50 readers.

10. Library for the blind, 800 square feet; 20 readers; 125 feet of shelving.

11. Special reading-rooms, five or six rooms each, with 1000 feet of shelving; about 1800 square feet—9000 square feet.

12. Manuscript department, one store-room, 600 square feet; one reading-room for six readers, 240 square feet; one librarian's room, 240 square feet.

13. Music-room, 1600 feet of shelving; 800 square feet.

14. Bible-room, 1200 feet of shelving; 800 square feet; six readers.

15. Special work-rooms for special students, eight, each 150 square feet—1200 square feet; each with 100 linear feet of shelving.

16. Lending delivery-room—delivery-counter at least 40 feet long; seats for 100 waiting; 5000 feet of shelving; catalog space, bulletin boards; about 5000 square feet.

The stock of books in this room should be close to the main stack, and have machine communication with the delivery-desks in the main reading-rooms. This room must be upon the first floor.

17. Picture gallery, 5000 square feet. (The Lenox Gallery is 40 by 56 feet.)

18. Stuart collection room, 5000 square feet, must be connected with the picture gallery and on the same floor.

19. An exhibition-room for the History of printing, etc., 5000 square feet.

20. Photograph-rooms, 500 square feet. Top floor, skylight to north, dark room, printing room.

21. Trustees' room, 800-1000 square feet,

near the director's rooms, with a large safe for the secretary.

22. Director's rooms.—One office for secretary and stenographer, 900 square feet; one private room with lavatory, 300 square feet. Near to trustees' room, also to order-room.

This must come between the public and the administrative part.

23. Order and checking department, 2600 square feet; 300 feet of shelving. Between director's office and cataloging-room.

24. Cataloging-room, 2800 square feet; 1000 feet of shelving. To connect easily with order-room, receiving-room, accessions-room, and stacks. Cloak-room and lavatory for women appended.

25. Receiving-room for books, 1500 square feet; 600 feet of shelving. To connect with packing and delivery rooms and with cataloging-room, either directly or by elevator.

26. Accessions department, 1800 square feet; two rooms for stamping, labelling, etc. Main office, 150 feet of shelving. To connect with cataloging-room, with stacks, and with binding department by lift.

27. Packing and delivery room, 500 feet of shelving. Easy connection with receiving-room and with duplicate-room; also with store-room for boxes in basement. 1600 square feet.

28. Duplicate and exchange room, 50 feet by 60 feet; 3000 square feet; 4000 linear feet of shelving. Easy connection with packing-room and with stack.

29. Binding department, 2400 square feet, with stock-room, 250 square feet.

30. Printing office, 1200 square feet. Stock-room, 200 square feet.

31. Business superintendent's office, 400 square feet, two rooms, safe in one. To be on the main floor, near the entrance.

32. The reception-rooms, one for staff, 600 square feet. One for visitors, 600 square feet.

33. Women's room for visitors, 200 square feet, with lavatory.

34. Lunch-rooms, one for boy and attendants, one for librarians and assistant librarians, etc. Basement, 800 square feet.

35. Two cloak and parcel rooms, 600 square feet. To be in main hall.

36. Stock and store room, general. 400 square feet.

37. Eight or 10 rooms of about 200 square feet each, for store-rooms and special work-rooms—1600 square feet.

38. Public telephone room, 60 square feet. Main hall.

39. Engineers' department.—Boiler-rooms, dynamo-room, workshop, engine-room, living-rooms for janitor—30,000 square feet.

40. Lecture-room, to seat about 600; 4000 square feet.

41. Class-room, to seat about 150; 850 square feet. To be near the director's room.

42. Lavatories for staff and the public on main and second floors.

43. Elevators, two or more, for use of public in main hall; one in administrative portion; book-lifts.

## PORTRAIT INDEX.

## PRELIMINARY LIST OF BOOKS TO BE INDEXED.

*Continued.*

- \*Eclectic magazine.
- Ellet. Queens of American society. Ph. 1867.
- English art in the public galleries of London. 1888.
- English illustrated magazine.
- Fischer. L. 1879-83.
- Eton portrait gallery. L. 1876.
- Europæan magazine.
- Ewald. Disraeli and his times. 2 v. L. 1882.
- Fea. Flight of the king. L. 1897.
- Ferris. Great leaders. N. Y. 1889.
- Fine art quarterly review. 1866-67.
- Fiske. Amer. revolution. Illus. ed. B. 1896.
- Fitzgerald. The Kembles. 2 v.
- Fenton. Revelation of high life. 1892.
- Foppens Bibliotheca Belgica. Brux. 1730.
- Fournel. Les artistes français contemporains. 1884.
- La France illustré.
- Freherus. Théâtre. 1688.
- Galerie contemporaine littéraire et artistique. 2 v. P. 1878.
- Galerie historique de la révolution française. P. n. d.
- Galerie hist. des hommes célèbres. 23 v. P. 1805-11.
- Galleria degli antichi greci e romani. Poschiaro 1783.
- Gallery of British portraits. L. 1838.
- Garrison, W. L. Story of his life. 4 v. N. Y. 1855.
- Gavarde. Galeries historiques de Versailles. 13 v. P. 1888.
- Gazette des beaux arts. P. 1850-95.
- Gems of the Dresden gallery. B. 1877.
- Godoy's lady's magazine.
- Gostwick. English poets. N. Y. 1875.
- " " German poets. N. Y. 1874.
- Gower. Historic galleries of England. 4 v. in 2. L. 1883.
- Graham. Annals of the earls of Stair. 2 v.
- Grand magazine.
- Granger. Biog. hist. of England. 6 v. L. 1824.
- Green. Lives of the princesses of England. 6 v. L. 1890-55.
- Green bag.
- Grimm. Life of Michael Angelo. Holiday ed. 2 v. B. 1896.
- Griswold's Republic court.
- Gruyer. Voyage autour du Salon Carré au Musée du Louvre. P. 1892.
- Guiffrey. A. van Dyck, sa vie et son œuvre. P. 1882.
- Guizot. L'histoire de France. P. 1875.
- H. B. Political sketches. L.
- Hamerton. Man in art. L. 1892.
- " Etching and etchers. L. 1890.
- Hamilton. Memoirs of De Grammont. L. 1885.
- Hamilton palace collection. Illustrated priced catalogue. P. and L. 1882.
- Hansstaengl. Galerie in Dresden. 6 v. Dresden 1836-51.
- Hare. Story of my life. 3 v. L. 1896; 2 v. N. Y. 1896.
- Harper's monthly.
- Harper's weekly.
- Howard. Biographical illustrations. L. 1890.
- Healy. Reminiscences of a portrait painter. Chic. 1894.
- Henley and Walker. Century of artists. Glasgow 1889.
- Historical, biographical, literary and scientific magazine.
- Historical gallery of portraits and paintings. 3 v. L. 1835.
- Hofman. Portraits historiques des hommes illustres de Danemark. n. p. 1746.
- Holbein. Windsor collection of drawings by Holbein. 2 v. L. 1877.
- Hole. Quasi cursores. Edin. 1884.
- Holland. Heroologia anglica.
- Hollar. Portraits of celebrated courtesans. L. 1877.
- Holloway. Ladies of the White House. Ph. 1886.
- Hopner. Bygone beauties. L. 1893.
- Hundred greatest men. 8 v. in 4. L. 1879.
- Huart. Galerie de la presse. 3 v. P. 1870-81.
- Hubert. Inventions. N. Y. 1896.
- Hueffer. Ford Madox Brown. L. 1896.
- Hume. Year after the Armada. L. 1896.
- " Courtships of Queen Elizabeth. L. 1896.
- Hunt. Lives of Amer. merchants. 2 v. N. Y. 1896.
- Hutton. Portraits in plaster. N. Y. 1894.
- Hymans. Bruxelles à travers les âges. 2 v. Brux. 18-
- Illustrated London news.
- Illustrirte zeitung.
- Imperial dictionary of universal biog. 16 v. L. 1864-66.
- Imperial magazine.
- International magazine.
- Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen sammlung des aller hohisten kaiserhauses. 16 v. Wien 1882-95.
- Jahrbuch d. K. Preus. kunstsammlungen. 15 v. Berlin 1880-94.
- James. Naval history of Great Britain. 6 v. L. 1886.
- Jameson. Beauties of the court of Charles II. 2 v. 1882.
- Janitschek. Geschichte der deutschen malerei. Berlin 1886.
- Jefferson. Autobiography. 1890.
- Jesse. Life of G. Brummell. 2 v. L. 1886.
- George Selwyn and his contemporaries. 4 v. N. Y. 1882.
- Johnson. Lives of the poets; ed. by Waugh. 6 v. L. 1896.
- Johnstone. Leading women of the restoration. L. 1892.
- Jones. Illustrated Amer. biography. N. Y. 1853.
- Jusserand. A French ambassador at the court of Charles II. L. 1894.
- Karpelès. Geschichte der literatur.
- Kay. Series of original portraits and caricature etchings. 2 v. Edin. 1877.
- Kit Cat club. Memoirs. L. 1821.
- Knickerbocker magazine.
- Ladies monthly museum.
- Länder Oesterreich-Ungarns in wort und bild.
- Lang. Life of J. G. Lockhart. 1896.
- " Pickle the spy. L. 1897.
- Laurent. Musée royal. 2 v. P. 1816.
- Lavater. Essai sur la physiognomie. 3 v.
- Lee. Roman imperial profiles. L. 1874.
- Legouvé. Les hommes célèbres de l'Italie. P. 1845.
- Lehmann. Men and women of the century. L. 1896.
- Lempertz. Bilder-hefte. 1893-95.
- Lenbach. Zeitgenössische bildnisse. München 1896.
- Lester. Gallery of illustrious Americans. N. Y. 1890.
- Les lettres et les arts. 16 v. P. 1886-89.
- Linton. Hist. of wood engraving in America. B. 1882.
- " Masters of wood engraving. 1889.
- Lives of British physicians. L. 1890.
- Lives of British statesmen (Lardner's cabinet cyclopædia). 7 v. L. 1831-39.
- Lives of eminent . . . characters . . . in the counties of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk. L. 1890.
- Livingston. Portraits of eminent Americans. 2 v. N. Y. 1853.
- Littell's living age.
- Le Livre.
- Lodge. Portraits of illustrious personages. 12 v. L. 1835.
- London magazine.
- Longacre. National portrait gallery of distinguished Americans. 4 v. Phil. 1835-39.
- Longdale. Worthies of Cumberland. The Howards. L. 18-
- Lund and Anderson. Danske malede portraet Kjob. 1895-96.
- Lützow. Geschichte deutschen kupferstiches und holzschnittes. Berlin 1889.
- McKay and Wingate. Famous Amer. actors of to-day. N. Y. 1896.
- Macilise. Gallery of illustrious literary characters. L. 1873.
- McClure's magazine.
- Magazine of American history.
- Magazine of art. L.
- Magazine of fine arts. 4 v. L. 1832-34.
- Magazine of western history.
- Mahan. Life of Nelson. 3 v. B. 1897.
- Malcolm. Lives of topographers.
- Malvasia. Felsina pittrice. Bologna 1678.
- van Mander. Livre des peintres. 2 v. P. 1884.
- Marchmont and the Humes of Polworth.
- Marrini. Serie di ritratti . . . nel museo Fiorentino. 2 v. in 1. Firenze 1765.
- Massachusetts magazine.
- Men of mark. 5 v. L. 1870-81.
- Mitchell. Amer. lands and letters. N. Y. 1897.
- Moder Plutarch. 4 v. L. 1806-7.
- Moke. Les splendeurs de l'art en Belgique. Brux. 1848.
- Mongez. Tableaux de la galerie de Florence et du palais Pitti. P. 1896.
- Moneti. Serie di ritratti . . . nell' imperial galleria di Firenze. 4 v. Firenze 1752.

\* Have been already indexed or provided for.

(To be continued.)

## THE QUESTION OF INDEXES.

In the March number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL Mr. Tillinghast suggests that the co-operation committee of the A. L. A. undertake the indexing of books. The work that this committee has done in the preparation of the "Annual literary indexes" and the "A. L. A. Index to general literature," would make it seem unadvisable to criticise their action. But it seems to me that the question of indexing books had better be left to the publishers of those books.

An index, to be of any service—unless it be of a general nature, like the "A. L. A. Index"—should be with the book or set of books to which it refers. It would be difficult for the committee to publish these indexes in such a manner that they could be conveniently placed with their respective books. This difficulty, however, might be overcome.

A more important consideration is that the responsibility of compiling a proper index should rightly rest entirely with the publisher. As it is, most publishers do not sufficiently realize their responsibility in this matter. If they find that the American Library Association is willing to relieve them of the little they do feel, I fear they will stop publishing indexes altogether. It appears to me that our energies should take a different direction. The American Library Association should endeavor to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon publishers to cause them to realize that a book that is published without an index is as incomplete as a book that is published without a cover or a title-page. When they realize this they will begin to make the indexes themselves, and thus save the American Library Association the contemplated trouble and expense.

The only way to make business men appreciate matters of this kind is through their pocket-books. As long as a publisher can demand as much for a book without an index as for a book with an index, and make as many sales of the former as of the latter, he will not go to the trouble and expense of publishing an index. But if it were generally understood among publishers that librarians often refused to buy books that were not properly indexed, they would give this question more attention. It may be impossible to refuse to keep Spencer or Huxley because they are not adequately indexed, but it is certainly possible to refuse to buy a great many books for a similar reason, and to acquaint publishers with this fact. I know of one librarian, at least, who has refused to purchase any more copies of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" on account of the abominable paper which is used in it and the high price that is charged for it.

Therefore, I would suggest, to use plain language, to institute a boycott against all books that are inadequately indexed, and while we are about it, we might extend the same treatment to those books which are poorly made. How far it will be possible to carry this boycott is a question that experience alone can solve, but I am confident that if it is pushed even a small way, and publishers are acquainted with the fact, it will be prolific of good results.

FRANCIS D. TANDY.

## LIBRARY BENEFACTIONS OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The following list of the libraries founded or aided by Andrew Carnegie has been prepared by W. M. Stevenson, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny, Pa., in compiling the forthcoming "Handbook" of that library:

Pittsburg, Carnegie Library and branches.....	\$1,100,000
Pittsburg, art gallery and museums, endowment fund.....	1,000,000
Allegheny City, Carnegie Free Library.....	300,000
Homestead, Carnegie Free Library (now building).....	250,000
Braddock, Carnegie Free Library... Dunfermline, Scotland, Carnegie Public Library.....	250,000
Edinburgh, Scotland, Public Library (aided).....	250,000
Johnstown, Cambria Free Library (original destroyed by flood).....	60,000
Fairfield, Ia., Carnegie Free Library.....	50,000
Ayr, Scotland, Carnegie Public Library.....	50,000
Inverness, Scotland, Carnegie Library.....	50,000
Wick, Scotland, Carnegie Free Library.....	20,000
Total.....	\$3,630,000

## THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

THAT Illinois should have at its state university a library building worthy of comparison with our best university libraries is matter for state pride and a good omen for the cause of education in the great central west. Elsewhere is shown a view of the new building, which was dedicated on June 8, with an address by Mr. Melvil Dewey.

To the school of architecture of the university was assigned the task of preparing designs suitable for a library for the university, and Mr. Grant C. Miller, a recent graduate and subsequently a fellow, was the author of the plans finally selected by the trustees. Pink Minnesota sandstone forms the building material, surmounted by a red tile roof. The style is Romanesque, with a pleasant suggestion of Richardson's manner in the massive square tower and broadly-arched entrance. The main floor is reached by a few broad steps and is devoted entirely to library uses, having two large and finely-lighted reading-rooms opening to the right and left of the entrance-hall or delivery-room. The latter is surmounted by a richly-ornamented rotunda. From the delivery-desk nearly all parts of the library are in view, while the librarian's room, cloak-room, reception-room, and periodical-room open off from this central entrance-hall. Exterior ornamentation and carving, interior frescoes, mosaic floors, ornamental ironwork, balustrades and railings are artistic and pleasing in the extreme. Forced draught and an automatically regulated temperature will insure perfect ventilation and

an unvarying temperature in winter. The book-stack, forming a rear wing, and to be eventually seven stories in height, each story seven feet high, is the work of the Library Bureau. Its capacity is 150,000 v., while certain rooms in the third story, now used as offices of university administration, can, at some future time if needed, be used for the storage of books. The entire building is fireproof, and its dimensions are 167 by 113 feet, the height of the tower being 132 feet. The cost of the building, when fully completed and furnished, will be about \$165,000.

Miss Katharine L. Sharp has been appointed librarian, and she will start a library school in the fall, having two assistants to aid her in her duties. Miss Sharp's work at the Armour Institute, Chicago, is too well known to call for mention here. The discontinuance of the library school at the Armour Institute has enabled the University of Illinois to secure her services. The library already has over 30,000 volumes, and will be rapidly added to, it is hoped, by biennial appropriations of \$20,000.

That this new building may stand to its own and to neighboring universities in our still young and materialistic west as a promise and index of sound scholarship and high educational ideals, is the hope of all those who believe that a university or college should appeal to the world through its laboratories, its library, and the approved but unostentatious scholarship of its instructors, rather than through its ball-nine, its athletic field, or its boat-crew. Any tendency to cheap and flashy methods and any over-insistence upon quick results should be discouraged by the sight of this massive and dignified structure, built in the cause of higher education and designed to last for decades if not for centuries.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

#### THE ATLANTA LIBRARY MEETING.

ON Monday, May 31, the Atlanta Woman's Club held a library meeting, at which the importance of library development in the state was forcibly presented. The meeting was preceded in the morning by the organization of a state library club, under the effective direction of Miss Wallace, of the Young Men's Library, a full report of which is given elsewhere in this issue (*see p. 309*), and the afternoon was devoted to a general library meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Club, attended by the library committee of the state federation of women's clubs, the visiting librarians, and a large number of club members.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. J. K. Ottley, president of the club, who welcomed the visitors in the name of the club and the Georgia federation. Miss Anne Wallace then introduced the program of the meeting and spoke earnestly of the modern growth of the library idea. She described what had already been done toward the development of a library movement in Georgia, and urged the necessity of co-operation in this, as in all other work.

Travelling libraries were then described in a paper by Mrs. Eugene Heard, of Middleton,

chairman of the library committee of the state federation. "The American Library Association" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Moses Wadley, of Atlanta, who urged the value of connection with the A. L. A. in all library work. Other papers presented were on "The Library of Congress," by Mrs. Burton Smith; "The need of a free public library," by Prof. C. M. Neal; and "The library and the bookseller," by F. J. Paxon. These were followed by descriptions of several libraries of the state: "The Young Men's Library, Atlanta," by James R. Nutting, president of that institution; "The state library," by Capt. Milledge, state librarian; "The Young Men's Library of Augusta," by Miss M. R. Campbell; "The Public Library of Rome," by Miss S. P. Hargrove, and "The Agnes Scott Library of Decatur," by Miss L. A. Field.

In the evening the visitors were tendered a reception by the directors of the Young Men's Library, and were welcomed to the library building by Miss Wallace, Mrs. Lowe, president of the state federation, Mrs. Ottley, and Mrs. Heard.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

The *Office International de Bibliographie* of Brussels has recently issued a catalog of the publications issued, in progress and contemplated under its auspices, which gives also a short account of its history and aims. It was formally established, as readers of the JOURNAL know, in September, 1895, by the Belgian government as the result of action taken at the first bibliographical conference held under its auspices a short time previously. The second conference will be held in Brussels, August 2 of this year, and a considerable foreign attendance is hoped for. The chief work planned, and begun, by the Office is the "*Bibliographia universalis, ou repertoire bibliographique universel*," a co-operative undertaking composed of a collection of special bibliographies edited by different persons under the general direction of the central office. The various parts are published separately but on uniform lines. They are without exception bibliographies of books, pamphlets, society publications or periodical articles. They are classed according to the decimal system, and are printed either directly upon cards for catalog use or in pamphlet form, so arranged that each entry may be cut out and pasted on a card of any size, thus completing or keeping up to date catalogs already established on other plans. This "*Bibliographia universalis*" comprised in March of the present year the following publications: "*Bibliographica philosophica*," issued by the Louvain Institut de Philosophie in 1895; "*Bibliographica sociologica*," by the Bureau Sociologique of Brussels, in 1895; "*Bibliographia astronomica*," by the Société d'Astronomie of Brussels, in 1896; "*Bibliographica zoologica*," edited by Messrs. H. H. Field and V. Carus, and published by the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich since

1896; "Bibliographia medica Italia," by T. Rossi Doria, 1896; "Bibliographia anatomica," by Messrs. Field and M. E. Roth, issued by the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich since 1897; "Bibliographica physiologica," by C. Richet and others, issued by the Concilium Bibliographicum, 1897; "Bibliografia ostetrica e ginecologica Italiana," by T. Rossi Doria, published by the Societa di Ostetricia of Rome, 1897; and "Bibliographia Americana," being the printed card catalog of current books issued by the Publishing Section of the A. L. A., which the Office includes as the American contribution to its scheme of world bibliography. There are in preparation a "Bibliographic bibliographica," or summary of bibliographical works and periodicals; a "Bibliographie geologica," and a "Bibliographie de l'histoire de Belgique." The Office also publishes a *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, of which six numbers are issued yearly, and a number of pamphlets and monographs explaining the decimal system, giving the decimal classification of various sciences, etc.

#### REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

THE report on the "Condition of the Library of Congress," made by the joint committee on library, and ordered printed March 3, 1897, appears as senate report no. 1573, in a substantial volume of 302 pages. It will be read with interest by all who are familiar with the present condition and future possibilities of the Congressional Library, and it contains a mass of important detail upon the subject. The plan of the new building is described in detail, and the existing arrangements of books and shelving are explained, as is the system of classification now in use. Attention is also given to the force required for proper administration, to the methods of administration and arrangement usual in other libraries, and especially to the work that should be done by a great national library. The report is wholly devoted to the stenographic minutes of the testimony given by the different persons examined by the committee as to the library, and about a third of the space is given up to the examination of the members of the American Library Association who appeared before the committee in December last. This testimony, with that of Mr. Spofford and Mr. Green, is of special interest to librarians.

Appended to the report is an interesting "comparative table of proposed force and expenditure in the Library of Congress in its new building as compared with similar service in the library of the British Museum, National Library of France, Royal Library of Prussia, and Boston Public Library." The comparison goes into many details of administration, and is especially valuable in its strong presentation of the inadequate sum allowed the Library of Congress for the purchase of books, as contrasted with the other libraries named.

#### American Library Association.

*President:* W. H. Brett, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

*Secretary:* Rutherford P. Hayes, Columbus, O.

*Treasurer:* C. K. Bolton, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

19th GENERAL CONFERENCE, PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 21 - JULY 1, 1897.

THE final circular of the Philadelphia conference, with complete program, has been issued, as follows:

The annual conference of the American Library Association for 1897 will be held at Philadelphia, commencing June 21.

The general and special advantages of these conferences, both to the librarians and the libraries, are now so well known that many boards of trustees pay all or a part of the expenses of the librarian while in attendance. The progress in library methods has been so great within the past few years that attendance on these meetings is necessary for any librarian who wishes to keep up with this advance.

Under the management of Mr. George A. Macbeth, trustee of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the Trustees' Section will be reorganized and placed on a permanent basis, thus bringing into closer relationship the governing body and the working force of the library, giving an increased interest in the success of the work. The librarians are urged to bring this matter before the members of their boards of trustees, as increased interest on their part will inure to the benefit of the library.

It is expected that the Philadelphia conference will be one of great interest and value, as questions of the future policy of the A. L. A. will be considered, especially with regard to increase of membership, representative membership, reincorporation under the laws of the United States, and the establishment of a permanent headquarters for the display and preservation of the publications and property of the association.

At this meeting the association will also hold some of its sessions in sections, thus giving opportunity for more specialized consideration of some subjects.

The local committee, with Mr. John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, as chairman, have worked faithfully to make the meeting a success from the social standpoint and with due regard to comfort. The visitors will be cordially welcomed, and every facility will be given for the inspection of places of interest, in addition to libraries and historical points.

#### PROGRAM.

Monday evening, June 21.—Social gathering at the University of Pennsylvania with salutation from Dr. William Pepper.

Tuesday morning, June 22.—Address by the president.

Report of the secretary.

Report of the recorder.

Report of the treasurer, including necrology.

Report of the committee on finance, James L. Whitney, chairman.

Report of the trustees of the endowment fund, C. C. Soule, chairman.

Report of the publishing section, W. I. Fletcher, chairman.

Report of the committee on co-operation, W. H. Tillinghast, chairman.

Report of the committee on public documents, R. R. Bowker, chairman.

Report of the committee on foreign documents, C. H. Gould, chairman.

Report of the committee of "The Dr. William F. Poole Memorial Fund," G. E. Wire, secretary.

*Tuesday afternoon.* — Books of the year, Miss Mary S. Cutler.

Sociology.

Science.

Fine arts, Miss Hannah P. James.

History, J. N. Larned.

Fiction, Miss Helen E. Haines.

Children, Miss Caroline M. Hewins.

*Tuesday evening.* — Public meeting. Addressed by Mr. Melvil Dewey, Mr. F. M. Crunden, Prof. Albert H. Smyth, and others.

*Wednesday morning, June 23.* — Two meetings will be held simultaneously in different halls, for which the following programs have been arranged.

College and reference library work conducted by Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian Amherst College and chairman of the College Section.

1. Opening remarks by Mr. Fletcher.

2. Government and control of college libraries. Opening remarks by G. W. Harris, librarian Cornell University.

3. Selection of books for the college library. Opening remarks by Alfred C. Potter, assistant in charge of the ordering department, Harvard College Library.

4. A bit of classification: treatment of Harv ardiana by the Harvard Club of New York City, contributed by C. Alex. Nelson, deputy librarian, Columbia University.

5. College instruction in bibliography.

Elementary session, in charge of Dr. G. E. Wire, Evanston, Ill., and Miss Linda A. Eastman, assistant librarian, Cleveland Public Library.

1. Classification, Dr. Wire.

2. Cataloging, Miss L. E. Benedict, librarian, Lewis Institute, Chicago.

3. Charging systems, Miss Helen Sheldon, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

4. Book selection, Miss Elizabeth P. Andrews, Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Meeting of the Trustees' Section, G. A. Macbeth, chairman.

*Wednesday afternoon.* — Ride to the Wissahickon.

*Wednesday evening.* — Reception and concert at Drexel Institute.

*Thursday morning, June 24.* — Election of officers.

Report of the committee on travelling libraries, John Thomson, chairman.

Travelling libraries, by F. A. Hutchins.

Policy of the American Library Association

with regard to reincorporation under the laws of the United States, and with regard to representative membership. Discussion opened by Melvil Dewey.

Proposed building for New York Public Library, with plans, Dr. John S. Billings, librarian.

*Thursday afternoon.* — Report of the committee on state aid, J. H. Whittier, chairman.

Report of the committee on co-operation with Library Department of National Educational Association, J. C. Dana, chairman.

Report of the committee on library editions of popular books, C. R. Dudley, chairman.

Report of the committee on library schools.

Report of the committee on gifts and bequests, Caroline M. Hewins, chairman.

Report of the committee on American libraries clearing house, R. G. Thwaites, chairman. Publisher and importer, Ernst Lemcke.

*Thursday evening.* — Methods of children's library work as determined by the needs of children, Rev. Edwin M. Fairchild, Miss Emma L. Adams.

Discussion.

Development of the subscription into the free library, F. M. Crunden, J. N. Larned, and others.

The literature of libraries, F. J. Teggart.

*Friday morning, June 25.* — Two programs, as on Wednesday morning.

College and reference libraries, conducted by Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian, Princeton University.

1. The survival of the fittest among books, Dr. Richardson.

2. Index prospects and possibilities, W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

3. The London International Conference on a catalog of scientific literature, Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

4. Co-operative printing of analytical reference lists, Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Library; G. H. Baker, Columbia University Library; C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

5. The care of maps (newspapers or rare books), Wilberforce Eames, Lenox Library, New York.

6. The care of mss., Herbert Friedenwald, Philadelphia.

Elementary session, in charge of Miss Eastman and Dr. Wire.

1. Librarian's aids, Miss Virginia Dodge, librarian, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library.

2. Advertising, Miss M. Emogene Hazeltine, librarian, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

3. Reference work, Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff, reference librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library.

4. Aims and personal attitude toward the work, Miss Eastman.

On Friday afternoon the European delegation will take their departure, and those going upon the American post-conference trip will start on Saturday.

The first informal session will be a reception at the University of Pennsylvania, on Monday

evening, and all but two of the other sessions will be held at the Drexel Institute.

The Aldine Hotel, on Chestnut street, with accommodations for 600, has been selected as headquarters. Rates \$2.50 per day. Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, 1217 Chestnut street, chairman of the local committee, Philadelphia, will reserve rooms at this hotel, or elsewhere, if notified. Good hotel accommodations and boarding-houses can be had convenient to place of meeting.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

A rate of one and a third fare for the round trip on the certificate plan has been made by all roads. Persons attending the conference will pay full fare going, and take from the ticket agent a certificate, which, when signed by the secretary and joint agent of the railroad at the meeting, will entitle the holder to return over the same route for one-third regular fare. Certificates must be deposited with the secretary of the A. L. A. by nine o'clock Wednesday morning, June 23. The certificates will be accepted in Philadelphia for the return trip up to and including July 3.

If local agent is not provided with certificates, buy a ticket to the nearest town that has them. The local agent will give this information.

*The certificate must be procured or there will be no reduction in fare.*

#### POST-CONference.

Philadelphia to the Delaware Water Gap and return is estimated to cost from \$22 to \$25. The railway fare will be \$1.74, and the rate at the Kittatinny house will be \$2.75 per day, and if any desire to remain over Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, including the Fourth of July, they can do so at the same rate.

#### NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MR. EDMUND M. BARTON, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, has been appointed a member of the European trip committee in place of W. I. Fletcher, who is unable to attend the International Conference.

MR. GARDNER M. JONES, secretary of the European trip committee, has received the following letter from the chairman of the reception committee of the Second International Library Conference :

" May 25, 1897.

" The Library, Guildhall, E. C.

" DEAR SIR : I have much pleasure in informing you that the reception committee have secured invitations for the American visitors for a reception here on July 12, and then at the Mansion House (by the Lord Mayor) on July 13, and for a special performance of 'The Merchant of Venice' at the Lyceum Theatre on July 15. These invitations will be awaiting your party on arrival, as I think that will be a more convenient arrangement than posting them on to you for distribution.

" I am very faithfully yours,  
EDWARD M. BORRAJO."

#### CHANGE IN TIME OF SAILING.

Special attention is called to the fact that the time of sailing of the *Cephalonia*, with the Philadelphia delegation, has been changed from seven a.m. to five p.m. Saturday, June 26. This will allow those who wish, to leave Philadelphia at 1:30 Friday, arriving in New York at four, connecting with the Fall River line steamer leaving at 5:30 and due at Boston at seven o'clock Saturday morning.

Special rates have been obtained for the party for the trip from Philadelphia to Boston, as to which information will be given in ample time.

#### INVITATION FROM THE INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

The general secretary of the Institut International de Bibliographie has communicated to the president of the A. L. A., under date of May 19, a formal invitation to all members of the A. L. A. who will attend the London conference to be present also at the second bibliographical conference of the Institut, which will be held at Brussels, August 2, instead of June 27, as originally announced. The date finally chosen will permit those attending the London meeting to go from England to Brussels without inconvenience. All details of arrangement will be made by the officers of the Institut with those in charge of the London congress, and it is hoped that a considerable representation may be secured for the Brussels meeting.

#### CORRECTION TO PROCEEDINGS.

The following statement should have appeared in the proceedings of the Cleveland conference, p. 78, second column, just before the words, "A meeting of the council was called, to be held at the close of this session": "The president announced that the A. L. A. council had organized, by the election of Mr. S. S. Green, president, and Mr. W. E. Foster, secretary, and that it was now ready for any business to be referred to it."

#### SPECIAL INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS.

A few copies of the special index to the Cleveland proceedings remain on hand, and will be sent to librarians for insertion in bound volumes of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on receipt of a two-cent stamp to cover postage.

C: ALEX. NELSON, *Recorder*, 1896.

#### State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohier, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Free Library, Rutland.

### State Library Associations.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

*President:* J. C. Rowell, University of California, Berkeley.

*Secretary:* A. M. Jellison, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

*Treasurer:* A. J. Cleary, Odd Fellows' Library, San Francisco.

THE May meeting of the association was "Ladies' night," the topic being "Woman in the service of the public library." The opening paper was by Miss Emily I. Wade, on "Woman as trustee." Miss Wade affirmed that from the beginning of history there had been conspicuous instances of rare executive and administrative ability among women; "that strong-mindedness is not inconsistent with womanliness, nor individuality necessarily eccentricity." Numerous instances were cited where women have served as library trustees with success, and the duties of trustees were carefully analyzed to show that there were none that women might not perform as efficiently as men. "But the board should not be made up of women only. Those composed of one sex entirely partake of the same kind of narrowness that would distinguish a board of one religious sect or one political party. The association of clear-minded men and thoughtful women would be an ideal board. Each needs the stimulus as well as the restraint of the other. A man's mind sees the subject, woman's takes in the detail."

Miss C. G. Hancock, of the Sacramento Public Library, in her paper on "Woman as librarian," spoke with a background of 18 years' experience. In her opinion there should be no question of sex in the choice of a librarian. "If there is any place where fitness should be the requisite it is in the position of librarian. Whatever difference there seems to be in the characteristics of men and women is due, I think, to education more than nature. Woman's education and environment develop some of the innate qualities that are latent in all mankind in a greater degree than in man."

"Woman at the delivery-desk," by Miss Lily Cole, was a breezy account of the duties at this most important post; Miss Cole showing that she fully appreciated the responsibilities of this trying position with its endless demands on the patience, sympathy, and tact of the assistant. Mrs. D. W. Gilbert gave an interesting talk on "Woman as reference librarian," and Miss Nettie Wade presented an array of statistics to show the many instances in which "Woman as benefactor" has endowed libraries. Miss J. S. Klink gave a bright, clever talk on "Woman as patron." In her paper on "Woman as cataloger" Miss Celia A. Hayward said that while much of the cataloging work was done by women, "she has no peculiar fitness for that work, or any other, in the economic world, as woman. As an individual she has fitness, if she have the necessary qualifications and qualities; otherwise not." A cataloger may not be a specialist, but must be able to arrange

under proper subject headings all the work of all the specialists. "To sum up, the ideal cataloger must be one with a strong, active brain, trained to think in various lines with every-day common sense, which is not so common or so every-day as to deserve to be so called; with patience, industry, and good health, which taken altogether, does not sound so very startling. There are many women who are all this; there are many women, and some men, who are not all this; so it is, after all, if looked on without prejudice, a question of the individual and not of sex."

A paper on "Woman in library work," by Miss Tessa L. Kelso, now in New York, was read. Miss Kelso has an undoubted right to speak with authority, as she made a pronounced success in library work in California. Her paper presented the question in a vigorous manner, going straight to the point, showing the strength and weakness of women in the profession. She said: "The main point, as to the fitness of woman to administer the affairs of a large library is no different from that of her being fit to administer the affairs of any large business corporation. The primary requisites are business experience and training, executive ability of a high order, control and management of employees, and in addition to the commercial attitude toward the public, the more difficult position of being the servant of the people."

A resolution protesting against the possible removal of Mr. F. A. Crandall from the office of Superintendent of Documents was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy to the Public Printer at Washington. The next meeting will be in September.

A. M. JELLISON, *Secretary.*

#### COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

*Secretary:* Herbert E. Richie, Box 1589, Denver.

*Treasurer:* J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

THE Colorado Library Association held its regular monthly meeting in the state normal school, at Greeley, on May 11, when the following program was presented to an audience of about 400 people:

Music..... Prof. J. Q. Whiteman in charge  
Welcome..... Dr. Snyder  
Business of the association,

Pres. A. E. Whitaker and Sec. H. E. Richie  
The Greeley Public Library..... Fred E. Smith  
Your daily paper ..... C. L. Stonaker  
The club and the library,

Mrs. J. S. Gale and Mrs. M. D. Thatcher  
The reading of school children,

Prof. J. E. Russell  
The school-room libraries of North Denver,  
Supt. J. H. Van Sickle  
Library associations—their growth,

John Cotton Dana  
The state library ..... Hattie E. Stevenson  
Aside from the program, Mr. Daniels, the librarian of the normal school, entertained the

visitors with exhibitions of drawings, Japanese prints, and collections of best books. In the evening the members were tendered a reception by Dr. and Mrs. Snyder. The association will hold its next meeting in Denver in October.

H. E. RICHIE, Secretary.

*CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

*Secretary:* Miss Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk.

*Treasurer:* Miss Anna G. Rockwell, New Britain Institute, New Britain.

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Thursday, May 27, at the Scoville Memorial Library, Salisbury. The introduction of music was a pleasant innovation on the usual program, and the singing of Mr. Laplace and the violin-playing by Mr. Whyland, accompanied by Dr. Knight, of Lakeville, on the Steinway concert grand piano in the auditorium of the library building, were much enjoyed by the audience. The afternoon session at 2:30 was opened by a short address of welcome by the Rev. Mr. George, of Salisbury. The president of the association, Frank B. Gay, gave a summary of Connecticut's library progress during the last few months. Miss C. M. Hewins gave a report of the work of the public library commission. 39 towns have availed themselves of the law granting state aid to free libraries. The second report of the commission, which has just been published, contains a colored map showing the distribution of libraries in the state.

A paper of Mrs. M. H. G. Banks on "Library organization" was read in her absence by Miss Hadley, of Ansonia. Mrs. Banks has just finished classifying the Springfield City Library, and now has a position in the New York Public Library. Miss Elizabeth Van Hoevenberg followed with an account of the work of reorganizing the Ferguson Library, Stamford, in which she is now engaged.

After a general discussion of the subject, the Rev. W. R. Eastman, inspector of New York's travelling libraries, spoke of the library system of that state, especially in regard to assisting small libraries and clubs. Lantern slides and expensive art photographs as well as supplementary reading-matter is furnished the schools of the state for a small fee. 351 towns have public libraries, but there are 589 without them.

H. L. Elmendorf, recently back from England, brought news of the welcome that English librarians are preparing for the A. L. A. He spoke of the 76 travelling libraries in Philadelphia for the use of the employees of the city.

Miss Mary E. Robbins, of Lakeville, who has had large experience in library work, then read a paper describing some western libraries which she visited during a recent library tour.

Supper was served in the assembly-room by the ladies of Salisbury and Lakeville.

The evening session at 8 o'clock was opened by music.

Rev. John Calvin Goddard, of the Salisbury Congregational Church, read a valuable paper

on "Methods of exciting interest in books." An illustration of the interest latent in common things was the road which passes the doors of the Scoville Memorial Library; Ethan Allen and Washington have passed over it; the great chain which stretched across the Hudson in Revolutionary days and the iron for the frigate *Constitution* had been dragged over it; and the famous trotting mare, Flora Temple, made her first speed upon it. He recommended the study of nature, saying that all the poets and prophets have been brought up out of doors. Mr. Goddard also counselled the study of humanity.

Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, of the Norwalk Public Library, read a critical paper on "The fiction of to-day." She compared the fiction of to-day with that of the generation of Dickens and Thackeray, especially in regard to its influence on the reading public. The conclusion was reached that while we have wonderful stylists, excitement and a fertile play of imagination, we are wanting in creative force; there is much talent but no genius in the writers of to-day. All the representative writers of the various schools were cleverly characterized and weighed. Tolstoi and Sienkiewicz, the greatest imaginative writers of to-day, are not of English blood.

In the absence of George S. Goddard, who was to have made an address, the program concluded with some delightful stories told by W. L. Harden, of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., which he had heard from well-known authors at the firesides of New York clubs.

Prof. D. N. Camp, of New Britain, offered a resolution of thanks for the generous hospitality of the Scoville Memorial Library and the people of Salisbury.

Some of the librarians were entertained on Thursday morning by drives among the picturesque hills and lakes of Salisbury. The town has had a circulating library since before the Revolution, and the archives of the Scoville Library contain relics of that first library in the shape of the quaint old charging-book, with its records of fines for soiling the books with snuff and candle-grease, and a number of the books of the original library.

ANGELINE SCOTT, Secretary.

*GEORGIA LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President:* Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

*Secretary:* C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

*Treasurer:* Miss L. A. Field, Decatur.

PURSUANT to a call issued by Miss Anne Wallace, librarian of the Young Men's Library of Atlanta, there convened at that library Monday, May 31, a number of librarians and others interested in library work to organize a state library club.

Miss Wallace called the meeting to order, and nominated Miss L. A. Field, of the Agnes Scott Institute, Decatur, Ga., as temporary chairman. Miss Field then called for the nomination of a temporary secretary, and Miss Julia T. Rankin was elected. Miss Wallace, in stating the reason for calling together the meeting, said: "In this day of united brotherhoods it is timely that

the Georgia librarians organize a library club for the mutual benefit of the librarians of the state. Now each library is working for itself and by itself. The best work can only be obtained through co-operation, when each library reaps the benefit of the other's experience. For years this spirit of mutual help in matters of administrative detail was fostered in the national association; now such work is being done by the state clubs, the A. L. A. devoting its program more to the ethical side of the library question. State clubs are now essential to library growth. The establishment of such a club in Georgia was first discussed at the conference of women librarians held in Atlanta during the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895. The failure to organize was due to the great distances between the libraries, the lack of any vacation for the librarians, the starvation salaries, and the want of competent assistants to leave in charge during the necessary absence of the librarian. Whether these difficulties can be overcome remains to be seen, but until the librarians of the state can work in harmony and co-operation our library interests must suffer. The time has come when some steps must be taken to awaken interest in library circles and to stimulate librarians to emulation in the matters of library administration.

A permanent organization was then effected, and the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Miss Anne Wallace, Atlanta; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Moses Wadley, Augusta, Judge Wm. Harden, Savannah, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta, Chancellor W. E. Boggs, University of Georgia, Mr. J. Harris Chappell, Milledgeville, Hon. Price Gilbert, Columbus, Mrs. Eugene Heard, Middleton, Hon. T. A. Reid, Macon, Mrs. John C. Printup, Rome, Secretary, Charles W. Hubner, Atlanta; Treasurer, Miss L. A. Field, Decatur.

Among the prominent women present was Mrs. Moses Wadley, of Augusta, who is an enthusiastic friend to the library movement. Mrs. Wadley, who is a director of the Augusta Library, spoke of the great need of a state library club and urged the organization.

Mrs. J. K. Ottley, president of the Atlanta Woman's Club, spoke of the work being done by the library committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and paid a pleasant tribute to Mrs. Eugene Heard, the progressive and active chairman of that committee.

The club adjourned after accepting an invitation from the city of Macon to hold its first business meeting in Macon, Oct. 25-29, 1897.

The following is a list of the members of the Georgia Library Club: J. R. Nutting, President Y. M. L. A., Atlanta; F. J. Paxton, Director, Atlanta; Mrs. Burton Smith, Atlanta; Miss L. P. Hargrove, Rome; Mrs. Nora L. Barbre, Macon; Miss Nina Halstead, Columbus; Wm. Horden, Savannah; Miss Mary R. Campbell, Augusta; Miss Julia T. Rankin, Atlanta; Miss Sarah Frierson, Athens; Mrs. Enoch Callaway, La Grange; Mrs. H. S. Smith, Newnan; Mrs. E. G. McCabe, Atlanta; Mrs. Awtry, La Grange; Mrs. Necker, Cartersville; Mrs. W. B. Lowe,

Atlanta; Mrs. Boykin Robinson, Social Circle; Mrs. George C. Ball, Atlanta.

In the afternoon the club was entertained by the Atlanta Woman's Club, and participated in the general library meeting held under the auspices of the former body and reported elsewhere (see p. 304).

#### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Col. J. W. Thompson, Public Library, Evanston.

*Secretary:* Miss Ange V. Milner, State Normal College, Normal.

*Treasurer:* P. F. Bicknell, University of Illinois, Champaign.

The spring meeting of the Illinois Library Association was held May 13, in the assembly-room of the Peoria Public Library. It was largely attended, visitors being present from all parts of the state. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by J. N. Thompson, president of the Association, and E. W. Willcox, librarian of the Peoria library, welcomed the visitors in a few cordial words. The president's address, which followed, on "Our duties and responsibilities," was a vigorous presentation of the need of effective library work in the state, and an appeal for deeper realization of the personal responsibility that each worker has to his or her work.

"The boy and the book," and the relation each should have to the other, were then presented by Mrs. J. H. Resor, of the Canton Public Library, who showed what could be done for boys with the assistance of good books, and the interest taken in the subject by librarians.

Mrs. Zella Allen Dixson, of the University of Chicago, followed with an account of "Teaching library science by university extension methods," describing the methods pursued in the several classes conducted by her. "Literary clubs, reference work, and special lists" were treated by Miss Evva L. Moore in a paper that abounded in helpful hints and suggestions. This was followed by business announcements, reports of libraries, and an informal discussion of subjects presented by different members, and adjournment was then taken until two o'clock.

The afternoon session opened with a practical demonstration in library training as carried on at Armour Institute. Miss Sharp first described the study of loan systems, charging and issuing books, etc. The subject of cataloging was then presented by Miss Margaret Mann, who was followed by Miss Marvin on reference work. This exposition was thoroughly practical and of general interest.

At this point in the proceedings a telegram arrived from the state legislature, stating that the library commission bill had been again reported adversely, and was lost for this time.

The next topic was "University and college libraries and their relation to the library movement of to-day," by Percy F. Bicknell, of the University of Illinois, who was followed by Prof. Louis F. Galbreath, of the Normal University, who spoke upon "Books for various grades," urging the systematic consideration of

the problems to be solved in supplying the best reading for school use.

At the close of Prof. Galbreath's address, business matters came up for discussion, the report of the treasurer was presented, and a committee was appointed to solicit gifts or subscriptions to a fund for the use of the association in its work. Miss Ahern then spoke of the admirable conduct of the public documents office in Washington, under Mr. Crandall's direction, and offered a resolution vigorously protesting against Mr. Crandall's removal from office. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Another resolution, expressing the deep regret of the association at the failure of the legislature to pass the state commission bill, and urging renewed effort in behalf of the measure, was passed, as was a resolution appointing a committee of three to compile statistical information as to the libraries of the state.

The evening session was called to order at 8 o'clock, and was opened with an address of welcome by R. C. Grier, president of the Peoria Public Library board, to which President Thompson made response.

Mrs. Clara P. Bourland then presented a paper on "Women's clubs and their relation to the public library movement," which was followed by "The ideal library trustee" as described by J. Seymour Curry, and "The ideal library," from the point of view of Rev. Dr. Caspar Wistar Hiatt. President Thompson, in a few well-chosen words, then declared the business of the day at an end, and after a unanimous resolution of thanks to the Peoria Library Association and its officers, the meeting was declared adjourned.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Miss Elizabeth D. Swan, Purdue University, Lafayette.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

#### IOWA LIBRARY SOCIETY.

*President:* W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

*Secretary:* Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. Lana D. Cope, State Library, Des Moines.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

*Secretary:* Miss H. C. Fernald, State College, Orono.

*Treasurer:* Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Herbert Putnam, Public Library, Boston.

*Secretary:* W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard College Library, Cambridge.

*Treasurer:* Miss A. L. Sargent, Public Library, Medford.

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

*Secretary:* Mrs. A. F. Parsons, Public Library, Bay City.

*Treasurer:* Miss Lucy Ball, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss Gracia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

#### NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary L. Jones, State University, Lincoln.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. M. E. Abell, Public Library, Beatrice.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* A. H. Chase, Concord.

*Secretary:* Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

*Treasurer:* Miss A. E. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

On the principle that meetings held in totally different localities will awaken most widespread interest, the May meeting of the association was held at Keene, in the southwestern part of the state, and though pouring rain prevented large attendance and full enjoyment of the charming region, the occasion was exceedingly pleasant and profitable.

The meeting was called to order in the Y. M. C. A. ladies' parlor, at 2 p.m., by the new president, Mr. A. H. Chase, state librarian, who announced an opportunity for any one in attendance to present their name for membership.

After this preliminary business, the program was opened with an admirable paper by Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Co., on the double subject, "Periodicals in libraries" and "Methods in English libraries." Mr. Faxon spoke like the expert that he is, and after his paper answered numerous questions regarding purchasing, collating, binding, the best helps to the study of periodical literature, etc. Mr. Faxon's comparison of English library methods with the American was most interesting, especially as the points of difference were largely in our favor. It was a privilege to see Mr. Faxon's exhibit of plates, cards, regulations, etc., secured at the English libraries.

The other paper of the meeting was by Prof. M. D. Bisbee, of Dartmouth College, upon "The function of the library in the education of life." His words were eloquent, broad and deep, and made each one present feel that in the library profession also there is now no such thing as a "finished education," and that "graduation to-day merely means promotion." Prof. Bisbee instanced the Brooklyn Institute as a wonderful illustration of what may be done, and what every other town, in its measure, should do.

In the evening an informal meeting was held. Mr. Faxon responded to the general desire to hear more of his English experiences, and the group, seated in one large family circle, was loath to adjourn.

GRACE BLANCHARD, *Secretary,*

*NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* J. B. Thompson, Trenton, N. J.  
*Secretary:* Miss Beatrice Winser, Public Library, Newark.

*Treasurer:* Miss Emma L. Adams, Public Library, Plainfield.

*NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President:* A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

*Secretary:* W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

*Treasurer:* J. N. Wing, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The New York Library Association held its annual western meeting at Rochester, on Friday and Saturday, May 14 and 15. The sessions were held in the common council chamber of the city hall. The first session was opened on Friday afternoon at 2 p.m. with an address of welcome by Dr. E. M. Moore, president of the trustees of the University of Rochester. A. L. Peck, president of the association, responded in a short address, in which he pointed out the notable advance of library interests in New York state, and expressed his conviction that "the law should make provision for the maintenance of libraries in exactly the same manner as it now provides for schools. Library boards should have the same power and obligations as school boards. Imagine for a moment our public schools maintained by subsidies, occasionally passing the hat, and always threatened by abolition."

W. R. Eastman, secretary of the association, then presented a review of "The library situation in West Central New York." He reported that in eight counties, containing the cities of Rochester, Hornellsville, Corning, and Geneva and 53 villages with a population of 500,000, are 121 libraries, of which 52 are free for circulation, 86 are school libraries, and only 21 libraries separate from the schools are free. Of 146 towns, 72 have no library. The best libraries receive little or nothing from local taxation, but the value of any library is greatly increased if recognized as a public necessity.

The subject of "village libraries" was then discussed by several speakers. H. K. Armstrong, president of the Penn Yan Public Library, answered in the affirmative, from practical experience, the question "Can the average village afford a public library?" "The ways and means of library support" and "State aid to libraries" were also considered and illustrated from practical experience, although the two speakers who were to have presented those subjects — Mrs. A. M. Dean, of the Montour Falls Free Library, and Melvil Dewey — were unable to be present.

Miss Julia C. Hopkins, reference librarian of the Reynolds Library, Rochester, followed with

an interesting paper on "The value of a trained librarian in a small library." The chief points in which a trained worker's effectiveness is most clearly shown is in the "knowing how" to take up and carry on the administration of a library effectively and economically, and in not wasting time, strength, and money in the slow accumulation of knowledge by experience.

The evening session opened at eight o'clock, with an address on "What a public library may do for a large city," by W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library. Mr. Brett thought it well in the government of public libraries to make the relations of the library and the public a matter of honor rather than of rule. Open shelves were, in a way, an appeal to the honor of the individual, and an experiment toward making the proper use of books a matter of honor among children had recently been started in the Cleveland Public Library in the formation of the "Library league" for boys and girls.

Prof. W. C. Morey, of the University of Rochester, then read a paper on "The Rochester libraries," describing the four leading libraries of Rochester. These are the Central Library, the law library of the Court of Appeals, the Reynolds Library, and the library of the University of Rochester, the first two being supported by taxation, and the others by endowment and private efforts.

In the discussion that followed, J. N. Larned, of Buffalo, told of the recent transformation of the proprietary Buffalo Library to the free circulating Buffalo Public Library, for the support of which the city is to pay \$57,000 this year. Hon. Charles E. Fitch, chairman of the Regents board of university extension, spoke of the remarkable advance of library interests in two decades, tending to resolve the aristocracy of libraries into a democracy. Rev. W. R. Taylor spoke of the library as the distributor of wealth gathered from wide reaches of country and time.

The closing session of the meeting was held at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. The subject of "Study clubs and reading circles in their relation to public libraries" was presented by Miss Myrtilla Avery, chairman of the library committee of the state federation of women's clubs, who outlined a plan for an organization covering the state for the promotion of public libraries as an essential to all literary work and a most important means of public usefulness. Miss Richardson, of Iliion, read a paper by Miss Hazeltine, of Jamestown, regarding club work in that city, and a number of members reported experiences of similar work and spoke of the value of co-operation with the clubs.

In the concluding discussion a lively debate arose over the place that should be accorded to books of imagination in children's reading. It was evoked by a protest against "wasting children's time on foolish, untrue, nonsensical reading such as fairy tales and much of the current fiction," and it demonstrated that the "Gradgrind" theory was not generally approved of. A committee on legislation was appointed, and soon after the discussion the meeting adjourned.

*OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President*: A. W. Whelpley, Public Library, Cincinnati.

*Secretary*: Miss E. C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton.

*Treasurer*: C. B. Galbreath, State Library, Columbus.

THE Ohio Library Association committee on co-operation with the state teachers' association has been given space on the program of the latter association at its annual meeting, to be held in Toledo June 29-July 1. One session, on July 1, will be given up to the committee. At this meeting the subject of co-operation between schools and libraries will be strongly presented, and efforts will be made toward the establishment of a library section of the state teachers' association.

*PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President*: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton.

*Secretary*: Miss Mary P. Farr, Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia.

*Treasurer*: Miss Helen G. Sheldon, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

THE May meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on invitation of the trustees of the Apprentices' Library in the handsome new quarters of that library, at Broad and Brandywine streets. The meeting was well attended, between 60 and 70 members being present. It was unanimously resolved to appropriate \$15 as a club subscription to the Poole memorial fund. Various reports were made from the chair, among which was the announcement that as a result of the recent meetings at Atlantic City and Reading a free public library was agreed upon to be established at Atlantic City, and the prospects of obtaining one in Reading had very considerably improved. The amendments proposed in the senate on the tariff bill were considered, and it was felt that the efforts of the Free Library to bring about this amendment deserved cordial recognition. The proposal to change the day of the regular monthly meeting from Monday to Tuesday was negatived, but it was resolved to hold seven regular meetings hereafter in each year instead of five.

The chairman then introduced Mr. Henry Hanby Hay, of Girard College, who delivered an eloquent and very interesting address on "Macbeth," in which he analyzed the play. Whether his hearers fully agreed with him or not, they seemed much interested, and a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hay for the entertainment he had afforded.

*WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President*: W. M. Stevenson, Carnegie Library, Allegheny.

*Secretary-Treasurer*: Miss Elizabeth Wales, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

THE May meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Library Club was held in the lecture-rooms of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh on the evening of May 20. Instead of the usual

program, the club and its invited guests had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on "English literature before Chaucer," delivered by Samuel Harden Church, author of the well-known work on Oliver Cromwell.

A short business session was held after the lecture, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. M. Stevenson, Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny; Vice-presidents, Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, and Mrs. Julia Blair, Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny; Secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Wales, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

This constituted the last meeting of the year, the next regular meeting coming on the second Thursday of November.

W. R. WATSON, *Secretary-treasurer.*

*VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President*: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

*Secretary*: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Free Library, Rutland.

*Treasurer*: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

*WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President*: Dr. E. A. Birge, City Library, Madison, Wis.

*Secretary*: Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public Library, Milwaukee.

*Treasurer*: Miss Maude A. Earley, Public Library, Chippewa Falls.

*NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

*President*: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

*Librarian and Treasurer*: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

**Library Clubs.***CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.*

*President*: Anderson H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library.

*Secretary*: Miss Margaret Mann, Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

*Treasurer*: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street.

A MEETING of the executive committee of the Chicago Library Club was held April 22, to protest against the tariff on books provided by the Dingley bill, and also to take action against the removal of Mr. Crandall from his position as Superintendent of Public Documents.

Vigorous letters of protest were drawn up and sent to the senators from Illinois.

MARGARET MANN, *Secretary.*

*MILWAUKEE LIBRARY ROUND TABLE.*

"A little work, a little play  
To keep us going—and so, good-day!"

MISS L. E. STEARNS tendered a dinner to the members of the Round Table on May 24, in honor of her successor, Miss Mary Louise Stillman. A paper by the Rev. E. M. Fairchild, on "Methods of library work for the children," was read and discussed.

## NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* A. E. Bostwick, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

*Secretary:* T. W. Idle, Columbia University Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

*President:* W. P. Cutter, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

*Secretary and Treasurer:* F. H. Parsons, U. S. Naval Observatory.

THE 24th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, May 26, 1897. This meeting is the last one for the season.

The resignation of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse from the executive committee was accepted with regret. Miss Hasse carries the best wishes of the association with her to her new post in the New York Public Library.

A committee of three members was appointed to consider the feasibility of having an exhibition of rare books.

Miss Margaret C. Dyer then read a very interesting account of "The first library conference in Australia."

Mr. Oliver L. Fassig's paper was entitled "Contributions to an index to the literature of meteorology," and commanded the earnest attention of his hearers. The subject being one to which he has devoted the most of his time for a number of years, he was particularly well qualified to speak upon it. An abstract of Mr. Fassig's paper is given elsewhere.

F. H. PARSONS, Secretary.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE school year will close June 18. The following subjects have been covered by original bibliographies and theses, submitted as part of the conditions for graduation by the present class:

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

History of the latter half of the 15th century. (Reading list.) Etheldred Abbot.

Renaissance art. (Reading list.) Anne S. Ames and Elizabeth P. Andrews.

Cycling. Louise Langworthy.

Practical philanthropy through scientific study: outlines and references for a two-years' course. Isabel E. Lord.

Index to subject bibliographies in library bulletins. Alice Newman.

Minor American poets, from 1860—date. (Select.) Bessie S. Smith.

The Netherlands. (Reading list.) Elisabeth G. Thorne.

Tramps and vagrants. Lucy D. Waterman.

## THESES.

Recent translators of literature, biography, and travel. Etheldred Abbot.

Debatable land. Anne S. Ames.

Fiction in libraries: with suggestions for a black list and a stepping-stone list. Elizabeth P. Andrews.

Advantages and disadvantages of the classed catalog. Louise Langworthy.

The librarian and modern literature: with a suggested course of reading in preparation for the Library School. Isabel E. Lord.

The librarian and standard literature: with a suggested course of reading in preparation for the Library School. Alice Newman and Lucy D. Waterman.

Music in libraries. Bessie S. Smith.

Modern American illustrators. Elisabeth G. Thorne.

Eight or nine of the school will attend the meeting of the American Library Association in Philadelphia. MARY SALOME CUTLER.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY,

June 4, 1897.

## Reviews.

THWAITES, Reuben Gold, ed. *The Jesuit relations and allied documents: travels and explorations of the Jesuit missionaries in New France, 1610-1791; the original French, Latin, and Italian texts, with English translations and notes.* v. 1-6. Cleveland, The Burrows Bros Co., 1896-1897. 6 v. O.

The publication in collected form of "The Jesuit relations and allied documents," lately begun through the enterprise of the Burrows Brothers Company, of Cleveland, is one of the most important undertakings of the century in the field of American history. Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, is the editor, and his name is ample guarantee that the work will be well performed. The plan of the new edition includes upwards of 200 letters and relations, which it is estimated will fill over 60 volumes, covering a period of nearly two centuries, from 1610 to 1791. The original French, Latin, and Italian texts are reproduced with fidelity, and they are accompanied in each case by an English translation on opposite pages. Historical and geographical notes are added, and full biographical details are supplied. There are also maps, portraits, and numerous fac-similes of title-pages.

The six volumes already issued contain 23 documents. Beginning with the introduction, a concise sketch is given of early explorations in Canada, and of the establishment of the different missions. Volume 1 (Acadia, 1610-13) contains the earliest documents on the Port Royal mission, including Lescarbot's "Conversion des sauvages en la Nouvelle France," Bertrand's "Lettre missive," on the same subject, and letters of Pierre Biard, Enhemond Massé, and Joseph Jouveny. Other letters of Biard and the valuable "Relation dernière" of Lescarbot follow in vol. 2 (Acadia, 1612-14). The first portion of Biard's detailed "Relation de la Nouvelle France," Lyons, 1616, is printed in vol. 3

(Acadia, 1611-16), and the concluding portion in vol. 4 (Acadia and Quebec, 1616-29), which also contains five letters of Charles Lalemant on the new mission at Quebec. Vol. 5 (Quebec, 1632-33) opens with Paul Le Jeune's "Brieve relation" of 1632 — the first of the regular series — and closes with the first portion of his Relation of 1633, which is concluded in vol. 6 (Quebec, 1633-34), where the Relation of 1634 begins.

The succeeding volumes will continue the history of the missions at Quebec, and at Montreal from its founding in 1642; the missions among the Hurons from 1634 to their ruin and dispersion in 1649-50; among the Tobacco Nation and the Neutralis from 1639; among the Montagnais and on the Kennebec from 1646; and in other places farther north and west. The first Iroquois mission was in 1642; Jogues was martyred in 1646, and Brébeuf and Lalemant met the same fate in 1649. In 1641 the Ottawa mission was started at Sault Ste. Marie, and it was continued among the Illinois until the middle of the next century. The Louisiana mission lasted from 1698 to about 1770. The documents which are to follow have been gathered from all available sources. In addition to the entire series of original Cramoisy Relations, there will be incorporated the whole of the series published by Dr. Shea, the O'Callaghan reprints, the "Journal des Jésuits," the "Relations inédites de la Nouvelle-France, 1672-79," selections from the "Lettres édifiantes," many privately-printed letters and relations, and much material from unpublished manuscripts. Beginning with the sixth volume, the bibliographical data will be revised by Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the Lenox Library staff.

It is now just 50 years since Dr. O'Callaghan called attention to the Relations and to their value as material for history. In his paper read before the New York Historical Society in 1847, and printed in the same year as a separate pamphlet, he says: "No historian can enter fully into an investigation of the circumstances attendant on the first settlement of this country without being conversant with them, and those who pretend to acquit themselves of such a task without previously studying these works afford only a proof of their unfitness for the duty." Parkman also speaks of the high place they hold as authentic and trustworthy historical documents. "With regard," he says, "to the condition and character of the primitive inhabitants of North America, it is impossible to exaggerate their value as an authority;" and he thinks "it is wonderful that they have been left so long in obscurity."

The regular series of Relations, as originally printed by the Cramoisys at Paris, comprises 41 volumes, containing the annual reports sent by the superior of the missions in Canada to the provincial of the order in France, from 1632 to 1672, inclusive. Dr. O'Callaghan's essay was the earliest monograph on the subject, and in it he gives a *catalogue raisonné*, with a table showing in what collections, public and private, copies could then be found. A revised edition of this table was printed in 1853, as a

separate broadside. From the first list it appears that in 1847 Mr. John Carter Brown owned 37, Harvard College 35, Henry C. Murphy 29, Hon. Albert Gallatin 20, Rev. Mr. Plante 20, and others a scattering number. In the list of 1853 the Parliamentary Library at Quebec was accredited with a complete set of 41, Mr. Lenox with 33, Rev. Mr. Plante with 25, George Bancroft with 22, and the New York State Library with 22, contemporary reprints and duplicates not being counted. In 1851 the Parliamentary Library had acquired 30 volumes of the Relations, for the sum of \$100, from the estate of the veteran John Neilson, publisher of the *Quebec Gazette* from 1796 to 1848; but in 1854 the library was destroyed by fire. Four years later the Canadian government republished the complete series of Relations in three large octavo volumes.

Until recently no complete set of the original editions was to be found in any one library. In 1893 the Lenox Library set contained 38 of the volumes, when the purchase in that year of the library of the Hon. George Bancroft added one to the series, and a few months later the two remaining volumes were obtained at private sale. The set thus completed contains in addition 14 contemporary reprints and variations, making a total of 55 volumes, excluding duplicates, and it is on this set that the present reproduction is mainly based.

**U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION.** Public, society, and school libraries in the United States; with library statistics and legislation of the various states: chapters from the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1895-96 [p. 340-599]. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1897. 0.

In this valuable advance issue of chapters eight and nine of the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Education, the libraries of the United States have been made the subject of exhaustive statistical investigation, supplementing and bringing up to date the similar work done by the Bureau in 1891. The results are interesting in their evidence of the increase and development of libraries in recent years, and the publication is most welcome as a handbook of American libraries. Unfortunately, its fullest usefulness is limited by the fact — too often true of the most valuable publications of the government — that the edition issued is so small that no copies are available for general distribution. It will, of course, be included in the forthcoming report of the commissioner, and it is to be hoped that later a second separate edition may be issued to supply the certain demand.

The statistics collected are for the year 1896, and show a total of 4026 public and school libraries in the United States, containing over 1000 volumes each. In all about 8000 responses were received in reply to the 15,000 blank forms sent out by the Bureau between April 1 and August 1, 1896. Of these, 3167 libraries reported less than 1000 but over 300

volumes, and nearly 1000 had less than 300 volumes each. In the first notable library report issued by the government, that of 1872, 1080 libraries containing over 1000 volumes each were listed; in 1875 there were 2039, this list being included in the great special report of 1876; in the report of 1884-85, 2988 similar libraries were recorded; and in 1891 it is stated that data as to 3503 libraries of over 1000 volumes was collected for the circular of information on "Statistics of public libraries" issued in 1893. A comparison of the libraries listed in 1891 and those given in the 1896 record is made as follows: "The number of volumes in the 4026 public and school libraries in 1896 was 33,051,872. This was an increase of 7,074,229 over the number of volumes reported by the 3503 libraries of the same kind in 1891. Here is an increase of over 27 per cent. in the number of volumes, while the increase in the number of libraries was scarcely 15 per cent." It must be said, however, that an actual comparison of the figures for 1891 with those in the present report does not bear out this statement. In the statistics for 1891 we find a total of 3804 (not 3503) libraries of over 1000 volumes, containing 26,896,537 volumes (not 25,977,643 as given in the present report), which would show an increase during the past five years of 6,155,335 and not of 7,074,872 volumes. The discrepancy is not a serious one, and it is probable that the error may lie in the 1891 figures, but it would have been desirable to have pointed this out in making the comparison, for in a report based wholly upon statistics, a patent discrepancy in some statistics awakens doubt of all.

The 1896 statistics regarding libraries are given in many varied tabulations, which are concisely summarized. It is shown that the greatest increase in the number of volumes has taken place in the north Atlantic division, "which shows an increase of more than 28 per cent. in the five years." In the north central division there has been an increase of 28 per cent., while in the western division the increase was nearly 40 per cent. The 4026 libraries report a total of 5,444,788 unbound pamphlets. The preliminary statistical tables show, besides the number of libraries and number of volumes, the additions and circulation, sources of support; general classification of libraries, as general, school, college, law, medical, etc.; classification according to size; amount of income; and two comparative summaries as to distribution of libraries and of volumes in 1891 and 1896, in which the discrepancies referred to again occur; besides summaries relating to libraries of less than 1000 volumes. An interesting feature is a chart of the United States, showing by means of graduated shadings the number of volumes to each 100 population in 1896. In the record by states, New York leads in number of libraries (572), and comes second in number of volumes, which are given as 5,251,347; Massachusetts has 494 libraries and 5,450,397 volumes; Pennsylvania is third, with 330 libraries and 2,964,761 volumes; Illinois fourth, with 214 libraries and 1,822,580 volumes; and Ohio fifth, with 202 libraries

and 1,587,891 volumes; but the most gratifying showing is in the less imposing figures revealing the large increase of libraries in states where in former reports library statistics were but meagre. These tables and their summaries are followed by the full list of libraries containing over 1000 volumes, modelled upon the similar list in previous reports, and giving information on some 25 items. This list covers about 150 pages.

One curious error should be noted in the tabulation showing the "general classification of libraries" on page 344. This records but 26 state libraries for the 50 states and territories. Those listed as possessing no state or territorial library are Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, and California. Of these all, except Indian Territory, possess state libraries, some of them among the best in the country. Four states—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois—are listed as possessing two state libraries each. These are surprising errors in a list which should be authoritative on the subject treated, and it is difficult to understand how they could have escaped notice and correction.

Chapter nine of the report (p. 524-599) is devoted to a valuable summary of library legislation in the United States, giving facts as to the establishment of district and school libraries, helpful suggestions as to what a library law should effect, a concise *résumé* of library legislation in the various states, with bibliographical references, and a collection of the library laws of the various states and territories, arranged alphabetically by states and given in chronological sequence under the state. The value of this comprehensive summary of library legislation can hardly be overestimated.

WEEKS, Stephen B. Libraries and literature in North Carolina in the 18th century. (From the annual report of the American Historical Association for 1895, pp. 171-267.)

Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1896. 8°.

Dr. Weeks divides his paper into two parts: (1) libraries, (2) literature; but we shall consider the former only. In the introduction he states his purpose, as being to reconstruct, as clearly and fully as possible, one phase of the intellectual history of early North Carolina; "and he intends this paper to be complementary and supplementary to his earlier one on 'The press of North Carolina in the 18th century.'" After briefly outlining the early history of the colony and "the first attempts at education"—which "the proprietors shamefully neglected," since "they cared neither for the spiritual nor the intellectual man" and "reconded the lives of the colonists only in quitrents and taxes"—he discusses the first libraries in the state. "Books" are given a prominent place in wills as early as 1676, but the first

parish or public library dates from 1700, and was due to the energy of Rev. Thomas Bray, founder of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The library was established in the town of Bath, and in 1715 the legislature of the state passed an act for its preservation — "the only act passed during the proprietary period encouraging literature, and the only one relating to libraries passed in North Carolina before the Revolution." The 14 sections of the act relating to the library are given entire. At least two other parish libraries, somewhat similar to the one founded by Bray, were established, one in 1708 and the other about the same year. Edward Moseley gave the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel £10, in 1720, for the purchase of books, and three years later sent the society a catalog of the books he had purchased for a library "to be kept at Edenton." Nearly all the books, 76 in number, are in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, and, as may be imagined, are theological or scholastic in character. In discussing the Moseley library Dr. Weeks has confused the library of the American Philosophical Society with the Library Company of Philadelphia. He speaks of the former, which was founded in 1743, when he means the latter, founded in 1731 — "the mother of all the North American subscription libraries."

There were a number of other libraries in the state in the 18th century, public and private, but little, indeed, is known of them, and this is constantly evident in Dr. Weeks's paper by the lack of definiteness in his statements, due to the loss or destruction of the records of their history. No one feels this loss more keenly than Dr. Weeks. The so-called public libraries of the state certainly exerted little influence on the people of the last century.

S: H. R.

### Library Economy and History.

#### LOCAL.

*Albany (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A. L.* (Rpt. — year ending March 1.) Added 540; total 4713. Issued, home use 7776 (fict. 4008); lib. use 9229. There are 144 periodicals in the reading-room.

*Atlanta, Ga., Y. M. L. A.* (Rpt. — year ending May 1, '97.) Added 433; total 17,266. Issued 21,468, an increase of over 4000 above the previous year's record. Membership 770.

"A new book-room, well lighted and equipped with modern appliances in the way of steel book-stacks, card catalogs, etc., is a much-needed addition. It is almost needless to call attention to our inadequate classification and printed catalog. The library is so hampered in this direction that the good work being done is small when compared with what might be accomplished if the library were well equipped."

*Atlantic City, N. J.* The matter of establishing a public library was brought up before the city council on May 10, when the city solicitor presented a full statement of the action necessary to secure its establishment, namely, the submission of the matter to popular vote, in accordance of the library law of the state.

*Attleboro (Mass.) F. P. L.* (Rpt., 1896.) Added (since May, '96) 225; total not given. Issued 24,901; registration 1075. "Owing to the changes in the library now in progress" it is impossible to report fully on the details of the work. Miss Allen, formerly assistant at the Pawtucket Library, was appointed librarian in May, 1896, and at once introduced new methods of administration. The open-shelf system has been adopted, as has the issue of special cards for teachers, and the classification of the library, according to the Dewey system, has been undertaken.

*Augusta, Ga., Y. M. L. A.* (Rpt. — year ending April 1, '97.) Added 63; total not given. Issued 3568 (fict. 2874); subscribers and members 225. Receipts \$390.47; expenses \$364.90.

*Belfast (Me.) F. L.* (Rpt., 1896.) Added 647; total 7747. Issued 25,092 (fict., not including juv. pict., 58%). New registration 105; total registration 1963. Receipts \$1854.43; expenses \$1809.51.

The librarian suggests "that this 10th year of our library's history be made a notable one by planning for future needs and by devoting a generous sum for interior improvements."

*Berlin, Wis.* The Berlin Library Benefit Co. has been formed to raise money for the public library. An advisory committee has been appointed, containing representatives of the school board, city officials, school alumni, schools and federated clubs.

*Boston P. L.* At a meeting of the trustees on May 28 it was finally decided that the bronze statue of a bacchante, by Frederick MacMonnies, presented to the library by C. F. McKim last autumn, was unsuitable for the library, and that Mr. McKim's offer to withdraw it should be accepted.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences.* On June 2 the first section of the magnificent museum building of the Institute was formally opened to the public. It will be chiefly devoted to the exhibition of the collections in science and art.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. A.* On May 18 Governor Black signed the bill introduced into the legislature by Assemblyman Murray, authorizing the city of Brooklyn to set aside property for a site for a public library.

*Butte (Mont.) F. P. L.* The third annual report of the library, for the year ending April 1, was presented to the city council by Librarian Davies on April 21. The statistics are as follows: Added 2084; total 21,022. Issued, home use 74,296 (fict. 74.57%, magazines, etc. 2.75%); lib. use 44,348. New registration 611; total cards in use 3782. Expenses, maintenance \$10,387.43, book fund \$1529.95.

"Since the opening of the library, Feb. 7, 1894, 209,713 v. have been issued for home use." The reference use of the library and its connection with the schools are constantly

growing in importance, and the library itself seems to have become a chief factor in the life of the city. Mr. Davies's report is interesting and encouraging, and to his persistent enthusiasm may be traced many of the excellent results presented.

*Concord (Mass.) F. P. L.* (23d rpt.—year ending March 1, '97.) Added 914; total 28,714. Issued, home use 27,021 (fict. and juv. 64%); no record of lib. use is kept.

The librarian suggests a modification of the two-book system "to the extent of allowing borrowers to take two books of any kind they please, fiction or otherwise, limiting it only in regard to new books, only one of which shall be taken on a card."

*Danville (Ill.) P. L.* Added 688; total 8646. Issued, home use 30,706 (fict. 13,936, juv. 9366), of which 1417 were issued to teachers. New registration 374; total registration 6002.

*Dubuque (Ia.) Y. M. C. A.* (Rpt.—year ending April 1.) Added 632; total not given. Issued 31,416. Receipts \$3891; expenses \$3812.

The circulation shows an increase of 830 over 1895. During the year the library was classified and catalogued by Miss Maude Straight, a graduate of the Armour Institute library class.

*Germantown (Phila.) Friends' F. L.* (Rpt., 1896.) Added 533; total 19,298. Issued 11,542; visits 18,759. New registration 333; total users 1350.

Appended is a list of books added in 1896.

*Hallowell, Me. Hubbard F. L.* At the annual meeting of the trustees, held May 3, a gift of \$10,000 was announced for an addition of a wing to the library building. The name of the giver will not be made public until the new wing is dedicated.

*Helena (Mont.) P. L.* The remodelled library building was formally opened on the evening of May 21. The exercises, which were largely attended, were held in the auditorium of the building, and an attractive feature was the singing by a chorus of 2000 school-children. The chief address of the evening was by ex-Gov. Joseph K. Toole, and Prof. J. E. Klock, superintendent of city schools, spoke upon "The proper co-operation between school and library." At the close of the exercise the building was thrown open for public inspection.

The changes made will give the library much better facilities for its work. A new and more convenient entrance has been provided, making the entrance-hall more central in its relation to the two floors occupied by the library. The second floor is principally given up to the large reading-room, connected with which is the reference department. On the lower floor is the circulating department, which is to be conducted on the free-access system. The bookshelves have been rearranged, so as to allow room for readers to pass among them, and it is intended to give the new system a thorough trial. If it proves unsatisfactory and

results in loss of books, a return will be made to the former plan. The library hours are for the circulating department, 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; for the reading-room, 8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Sundays and holidays the reading-room is open from 2 to 10 p.m.

According to the report of the trustees, submitted to the mayor on April 27, the library now contains 10,068 v., and had in 1896 a home circulation of over 72,000 v. and a reading-room attendance of about 80,000 persons.

*Hempstead (Mass.) P. L.* The new library building was dedicated on May 19.

*Hornellsville (N. Y.) F. L.* (29th rpt.) Added 636; total not given. Issued 33,093 (fict. 27,287). Receipts \$2028.94; expenses \$1786.72.

*Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L.* The library has recently placed on its shelves about 60 v. of books for the blind, which will be delivered to borrowers at their homes and called for when the time limit has expired.

*Kansas City (Mo.) P. L.* It is expected that the new library building will be ready for occupancy by July 1.

*Knoxville, Tenn. Lawson-McGhee L.* The library was reopened on May 5, after having been closed two weeks for alterations and improvements. At present there are 10,230 v. on the shelves, and the use of the library is increasing. Membership fees are 25 c. a month.

*Lancaster, Pa. Franklin and Marshall College.* The cornerstone of the new library building, to be given to the college by Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, was laid on the afternoon of May 12, in the presence of a large audience. It will accommodate 75,000 v., and will be a model in design and equipment.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.* The recently elected board of directors are proposing several changes in the library administration, chief among which is the allowing free access to all books except fiction. Considerable alterations in the library arrangements will be made. The counter will be moved from the delivery-room, and entrance and exit turnstiles will be installed, while the fiction will be shelved in the present reference-room.

*Lynn (Mass.) P. L.* (34th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '96.) Added 1835; total 53,095. Issued, home use 118,895 (fict. 90,817), of which 2760 were issued on teachers' cards; ref. use 50,877. New registration 1042. Receipts \$8458.24; expenses \$8239.65.

*Malden (Mass.) P. L.* (19th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '96.) Added 2605; total 29,077. Issued, home use 113,381 (fict. 72,041); lib. use 8587. Total cards in use 11,010. Receipts \$10,308.89; expenses \$8799.75.

Much of the report is devoted to a description of the library as remodelled during the year. The changes, while adding to the convenience and attractiveness of the building, include also a fine new stack which gives a total book capacity of about 150,000 v.

*Manchester (N. H.) City L.* (43d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '96.) Added 1100; total 40,558. Issued, home use 66,488; reading-room use 15,480. New registration 654; total registration 10,973. Receipts \$8129.12; expenses \$4878.37.

The gain in circulation in 1896 was 11,539 over that of the year before. The reclassification and cataloging of the library has been actively carried on, 6920 v. having been classified and 7293 cataloged during the year.

*Martinsburg (W. Va.) P. L.* The formal opening exercises of the library were held on the evening of May 25, and on the next day the regular work of the library was begun.

*Medford (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending Jan 31, '97.) Added 1106; total 18,297. Issued 62,580. Receipts \$5810.02; expenses \$5809.48.

Many alterations have been made in the library during the year, new stacks have been installed and interior arrangements changed, with most gratifying results. When the remodelling is fully completed "the library will suffice the need of the city for many years, and enable it to fill its place in education and instruction which the best libraries are now doing." Notwithstanding, however, all the necessary confusion attendant upon these changes, and the fact that the library was closed four weeks, the work of circulating the books, the reference and school work went on, and statistics show an increase in the circulation of almost 10,000 over last year."

In the annual report of the school committee, C. H. Morse, superintendent of schools, considers at some length the subject of the public library and the schools, and describes the means by which Miss Sargent has brought the library into close relations with teachers and scholars.

*Michigan libraries.* The Michigan State Library has issued Bulletin no. 2, devoted to "Libraries in Michigan" (April, 1897, 74 p. O.), in which the library facts and figures of the state are given, with all practicable fulness and accuracy. The record, which is given in descriptive form rather than in compact tabulation, is prefaced by a short historical account of the state library and an explanation of the system of travelling and "associate" libraries, by which it is brought into direct contact with all communities of the state. The library record is arranged alphabetically by towns, and includes all libraries of over 500 v. from which information could be obtained. The data given include date of organization, no. v., yearly accessions, income and expenses, name of librarian, general character of collection, and conditions of use. About 120 libraries are thus listed.

*Minnesota Historical Society L.* (9th biennial rpt. — two years ending Dec. 31, '96.) Added 1895, 1272; 1896, 2374 bound, 300 unbound v.; total 59,211. The several special collections of the society — newspapers, scrap-books, and portraits — have increased steadily in size and in value. The record of the library for the

past two years shows a steady growth and development. "That the people of the state are awakening to the magnitude and importance of our collection is shown by the large increase in donations of books, manuscripts, pictures, and articles for the museum from the people of the state at large, and the society trusts that those who have anything of an interesting or historical character, bearing on the history of Minnesota particularly, or of the Northwest, which ought to be placed where it cannot be lost, and where it will be accessible to those looking after information, will donate it to the society."

*New York. Aguilar F. L. Soc.* (8th rpt., 1896.) Added 8153; total 36,264. Issued, home use 339,420. Receipts \$22,238.68; expenses \$19,814.26.

One new branch, at 176 E. 110th st., was opened during the year, giving a total "plant" of four libraries, each of which has to report a growth in excess of accommodations. The chief needs at all the libraries, in addition to more room, are printed catalogs and extra card catalogs, while a printed bulletin is also considered most desirable.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* (8th rpt. — Dec. 1, '95—Dec. 31, '96.) Added 6227; total 55,281; lost 44, valued at about \$27. Issued, home use 336,409 (fict. 62.1%, juv. 16.8%); users of ref. dept. 19,357. New registration 7507.

"For the first time in our history the record of juvenile books has been kept separate from fiction and the other classes, in order to make a fair comparison with other libraries. Of the juvenile circulation, 10 per cent. represents classes other than fiction. As compared with last year, there is a decrease in the percentage of fiction of 16.2 per cent., nearly all of which is represented in the juvenile department."

Mr. Hill gives much space to a review of what ought to be and might be done by the library for the pupils of the public schools. The present method of distributing books to the schools is unsatisfactory, and it is recommended "that some arrangement be made with the board of education by which the delivery wagon of that department shall make weekly visits to the various schools of the city for the purpose of distributing library books. It would be a very easy matter to time the calls so that the teachers would be prepared to receive books from the library and return others." It is also urged that means be found for improving the character of children's reading, and to this end "the librarian would recommend that the library expend \$3000 in the purchase of 50 libraries of 50 volumes each for the sole use of teachers and pupils of the schools of the city. Each library would be kept by itself in a case containing, besides the books, an easily understood charging system. In a word, these would be travelling libraries, similar to those in use at the New York State Library, for the recommendation is that the library should be sent to a school and retained there for a given time, say four to six weeks, and then transferred to another school, and at the expiration of the time sent to a third school, and so on, thus

giving each school a chance at several hundred books during the year. These books would be used for school purposes only, and by supplying this number of books, the general public taking books from the library would be less inconvenienced than at the present time. The list of books forming these libraries should be made up by the superintendent of public instruction and the librarian, in consultation."

*Newburgh (N. Y.) F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, '96. p. 21 of rpt. of Newburgh Public Schools.) Added 1571; total 22,403. Issued, home use 74,515, an increase of nearly 10% over the preceding year.

"There has been a less proportion of fiction called for during the past few years than formerly, and an increasing demand for more useful reading. The percentage of fiction [in the library] is very small as compared with other public libraries, some reporting over 40 per cent., while ours contains but about 12 per cent."

*Newton (Mass.) F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '96.) Added 2696; total 51,385. Issued, home use 154,476 (fict. 54.97 %), of which 95,839 v. were delivered through the 10 agencies, and 22,201 through the schools. New registration 1434; total registration, 7397. Receipts \$13,512.17; expenses \$13,512.12. West Newton branch, receipts \$1470.90; expenses \$1211.71.

"Great interest is taken in the musical collection. The number of volumes of music added during the year was 224, the whole number now in the library being 388. The circulation of the books of music during the year was 162, or 1.04 per cent. of the entire circulation. This may, to some extent, account for the decrease in the per cent. of fiction."

*Oberlin (O.) College L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, '96.) Added 2082; total 35,219. Issued, home use 14,450; no. readers 67,129, "an average of nearly 300 for each day of the school year"; no record of other than home use is kept. Receipts \$3195.46; expenses \$3020.25. The salaries of librarian and head cataloger are paid from university funds, and are not included in the figures given.

"Free access on the part of all students to every part of the library results in much misplacement of books by careless or ignorant persons. A misplaced book is practically for library purposes a lost book. Such misplacements are very frequent, and the force available to look after the shelves is very inadequate. With the constant increase of the library it is only a question of time when some restriction of the privilege of free access to every part of the library will be necessary. Meanwhile we must labor under some inconveniences in the way of disorderly arrangement."

*Oxford, Ga. Emory College L.* The cornerstone of the fine library building to be erected for Emory College was laid on April 27, with appropriate ceremonies.

*Passaic (N. J.) P. L.* An exhibition of original drawings loaned by the Century Co. was

opened at the library on the evening of May 18 with a pleasant reception, which was largely attended. This is the first exhibition of the sort held at the library, and it has proved successful and of general interest. The drawings were shown for several weeks.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* (19th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '96.) Added 4909; total 80,148. Issued, home use 118,175 (fict. 43.25 %, juv. fict. 18.36 %); statistics of ref. use not recorded. New registration 4306; cards in use 13,716. Receipts \$46,268.88; expenses \$46,196.62.

"Since the *Monthly Bulletin* contains each month a record of all the additions to the library during the month, it is easy to cut out these printed entries, and, by mounting them on catalog cards, make them a part of the card catalog. This has been done for the past two years, so that now and for the future the new portions of the card catalog will be printed cards instead of manuscript cards. One more measure, more recently undertaken, will insure, in course of time, this printed quality to the older as well as the newer portions, namely, the printing of the class lists, by monthly instalments, in the *Monthly Bulletin*. It will, in fact, have still other advantages than this, for it will replace the manuscript class lists—now so constantly handled by readers as to be soiled and worn beyond repair—by printed lists, one great advantage of which is that, as they exist in multiform copies, a fresh copy can at any time be substituted."

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending April 30, '96.) The chief facts in this report, which has just been issued in pamphlet form, were noted in the L. J. at the time of its presentation to the mayor (Aug., 1896, p. 383). Besides the usual statistical details and record of progress, Mr. Crunden includes an interesting tabulated view of popular reading, composed (p. 17-18) of tables showing the novels having largest circulation in 1885, 1890, 1895, 1894-96, and—in appendix 2—of lists of novels, juveniles, and miscellaneous books issued over 100 times from June, 1894, to April, 1896. Appendix 1 is a classified list of library records, supplementing the account of routine methods and details given in the last report.

*St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. A.* Added 4201; total 96,150. Issued, home use 93,570 (fict. 76.9 %). New membership 223; total membership 3550. Receipts \$50,850.50; expenses \$42,660.96.

"With the card catalog and classification finished, we can now consider plans that have been prepared for a cumulative printed catalog, which promises to solve a difficulty once thought insurmountable—that of a printed catalog in book form which shall not become obsolete."

*St. Paul (Minn.) P. L.* (15th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '96.) Added 3561; total 43,100. Issued, home use 202,053; lib. use 58,043. Total issue 260,096 (fict. 42.82 %, juv. 28.65 %). New registration 6012; total cards in use 11,000. Receipts \$17,700.59; expenses \$15,300.22.

*San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' Institute L.* (42d rpt.—year ending Feb. 27, '97.) Added 3431; total 73,645. Issued, home use 166,971 (fict. 131,138, magazines 6258); no statistics of ref. use are given. New members 942; total membership 4493. Receipts \$28,745.96; expenses \$23,114.41.

"It would seem that at this time the principal need of the institute is a modern fire-proof building where our valuable collection of books may be safely housed and guarded against a loss that would be irreparable."

*Skaneateles (N. Y.) L. A.* (20th rpt.) Added 189; total 8535. Issued 4871 (fict. 83.2%); members and subscribers 206. Receipts \$1158.23; expenses (including \$79.37 to 1895 deficiency) \$1158.18.

Membership dues are \$2 yearly.

*Southbridge (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending March 1, '97.) Added 470; total 16,359. Issued, home use 21,167 (fict. 39.39%, juv. 22.44%; French books 11.31%, periodicals 3.10%); no record of lib. use is kept. New registration 310; total cards in use 3460.

The per cent. of fiction dropped during the year from 42.54% to 39.39%. Considerable work has been done toward directing children's reading and obtaining co-operation between the schools and the library. It is planned to print a finding list of historical fiction, and to follow this by class lists in other departments.

*Spokane (Wash.) City L.* (Rpt., 1896.) Added 152; total 2705. Receipts \$1146.43; expenses \$1032.85.

No statistics of use are given, but the librarian says: "A record is kept of the number and kind of every book in circulation each day. I find that a very large percentage is in favor of works of fiction; but that, I believe, is true of all libraries."

*Stevens Point (Wis.) F. P. L.* A free public library has been recently established at Stevens Point. About \$800 was raised by popular subscription, the common council added \$300, and a well-selected library of 1200 v. was given by a local ladies' library association. The new library has been given to the city, which will support it in the future.

*Tacoma (Wash.) City L.* (Rpt.) Added 1344; total 8884. Issued, home use 32,239 (fict. 58.6%, juv. 15.5%), an increase of 3216 over the preceding year.

The report covers 10 months only—from March 1, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1897, owing to a change in the city charter by which the fiscal year was made to end Dec. 31 instead of Feb. 28, as formerly. Jonathan Smith is the present librarian.

*Taunton (Mass.) P. L.* (31st rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, '96.) Added 1446; total 41,986. Issued, home use 76,223 (fict. 43.198), an increase of 3214 over the previous year, chiefly "in the department of reference-books for home reading and of fiction." New registration 337; total registration 13,614.

*Tennessee, lib. legislation in.* The library law recently enacted applies to towns or cities "having a population of 20,000 and upwards," and not to cities below that size, as was stated in the L. J. for April (p. 217). The provisions of the law are, briefly, (1) that city councils may levy a tax of not more than one cent annually on each \$100 of taxable property, for the establishment and maintenance of a free library and reading-room. (2) That upon the passage of an ordinance to establish a free library the mayor shall appoint a board of nine directors, none of whom shall be members of the municipal government and not more than six of whom shall belong to the same political party. The directors shall hold office, three for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, their successors to be appointed in annual rotation by the mayor. (3) The directors are given full powers for the administration of the library, and are empowered to contract for the lease, purchase, or erection of buildings for library use. They are also given exclusive control of all library funds, which are to be kept separate from other city funds. It is also provided that the mayor and city council may aid any already established free public library association by an annual tax, provided that the association is incorporated under state law, that it contains books valued at not less than \$5000, and that it can be shown that such aid is needed for the continued operation of the association. A library association thus aided may continue to appoint its own directors and control its own management, but the mayor is empowered to appoint three directors, and may revoke any rules or by-laws, if necessary. The property of libraries established under the law is exempted from taxation.

*Trenton, N. J.* A movement to secure a free public library for Trenton was auspiciously started on May 24 with a meeting in the city council chamber, when a public library committee was organized by the mayor, who presided. There was a large attendance of citizens, and the list of speakers included, besides many well-known residents, J. B. Thompson, president of the New Jersey Library Association, Dr. J. M. Green, of the state schools, Rev. A. W. Wishart, Prof. C. E. Green, and others. Several of the speakers suggested that the library conducted by the local W. C. T. U., and known as the Union Library, be taken over by the city and made the nucleus of a free public library, to be established under the provisions of the state law. It was decided that besides the general library committee, three additional committees should be appointed, one on permanent organization, one on inquiry into the state law and local conditions, and one on the method of securing and operating free libraries elsewhere.

*Troy, N. Y. Hart Memorial L.* The beautiful library building given by Mrs. W. Howard Hart to the Troy Y. M. A., as a memorial of her husband, was dedicated on the evening of May 12. The building, which was designed by

Barney & Chapman, of New York, is a fine example of the Italian renaissance style, and its interior finishing is rich and harmonious. It is two-storied, and contains on the main floor a delivery-room opening directly from the broad main hall, on either side of which is a newspaper-room and a smaller magazine-room, the latter connecting with a conversation-room and a writing-room. There are also cloak and toilet rooms on this floor. The five-storyed stack-room occupies almost the entire east end of the building, and is equipped with Stikeman shelving; the cataloging-room occupies the southeast corner of the first floor.

On the second floor is the large public reading-room, a librarian's room and a study-room, and three art galleries, with several smaller rooms to be devoted to storage and similar purposes. Marble, Georgia pine, and quartered oak are the chief materials used in the interior finishing, and no pains have been spared to render the building a model of fitness and of artistic beauty.

*Washington, D. C. U. S. Congressional L. Schuyler, Montgomery.* The new Library of Congress; with illustrations by Ernest C. Peixotto. (*In Scribner's Magazine*, June, p. 709-727.)

An excellent study of the new building, architecturally and artistically. Mr. Peixotto's illustrations in their delicacy, effectiveness, and reality are noteworthy among the many pictured presentations of the Congressional Library.

*Waterville (Me.) F. L. A.* The library was opened on August 24, 1896, with 422 v. The report for the eight months ending May 1, 1897, shows a total of 1347 v., of which 133 were gifts. 40% of the contents of the library is fiction, and 12% is juvenile. 14,307 v. have been issued. The percentage of fiction read is now 85%, as against 95% in the first few months of the library's existence. Receipts \$1910.76; expenses \$1649.29.

*Wilkesbarre, Pa. Osterhout F. L.* (8th rpt., 1896. *In Library Newsletter*, May.) Added 1040; total 24,112. Issued, home use 79,664 (fict. 65.9%, periodicals 6.1%). New registration 1618; total registration 8455.

The circulation shows an increase of over 8000 above that of 1895. During the year the first supplement to the catalog was issued, but its sale among users of the library has not been large. "Of the catalog and supplements sold last year, only 26 were purchased by the users of the library, while the other 53 were sold to libraries all over the country and abroad." There was a decrease of about 2000 in the number of books issued to the schools, which is partly attributed to an increase in the amount of supplementary reading supplied by the school board.

*Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. L.* (Rpt., year ending Dec., '96. *In Proceedings of 44th annual meeting*). The chief statistics of the secre-

tary's report have already been given in the L. J. (Jan., p. 51). The work of making a complete card catalog of the library has made good progress, and will, it is thought, be practically completed in about 10 months. With the removal to the new building it will be possible to adopt a system of classification, which limited help and accommodation have previously rendered impracticable. "Such method of classification will be adopted, based chiefly on the Cutter system, as seems best suited to our peculiar needs." Work on the catalog of newspapers has been delayed during the year by the transfer of the compiler to other work; it is hoped, however, that it may be published before the next annual meeting. A review of library progress in the state during 1896 is embodied in the report, and a detailed account of the progress made upon the new building is given.

The "specifications for completion of the library and museum building for the State Historical Society" have been issued by Ferry & Class, the architects, in pamphlet form, covering 170 printed pages.

*Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Ct.* (Rpt., 1896.) "The increase of the resources of the library, both in money and books, has far exceeded that of any previous year. From the Sloane bequest, appropriated by the corporation to the use of the library, we have already received \$161,565, and are still to receive about \$25,000 more. Although not assigned exclusively to the book fund, it is expected that most of the income will be available for this use. The library fund proper has received during the year gifts of \$1600 from the New York Alumni Association, \$1500 from the Junior Promenade Committee of the class of 1897, and \$200 from 'an old friend.' It now amounts to \$114,597. The purchases and gifts together make the unusually large total of 22,100 volumes and 27,000 pamphlets. The purchases alone, including 620 volumes placed in the Linonian and Brothers library, were 5300 volumes." The most notable accessions of the year were the Riant collection of books relating to Scandinavia, 5000 v., 50 mss., 16,000 dissertations, given by Mrs. Henry Farman; the library of Ernst Curtius, the historian and archæologist, 3500 v. and as many pamphlets, given by Joshua M. Sears, of Boston; and important additions to a collection of Russian books, given by a friend whose name is not made public.

#### FOREIGN.

*Austria.* The Association of Austrian Librarians, according to the *Mémorial de la Librairie Française*, has decided to publish a general annual catalog of books, maps, music, etc., besides periodical publications, issued in Austria. It has been also decided to establish an Austrian museum of library economy.

*Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls.* (10th rpt., 10 months ending March 25, '97.) Added 3099; total 38,959, of which 11,140 are in the ref. dept. Issued 272,159, of which 19,697 were used in the ref. dept. Registered borrowers 9347.

*Birmingham (Eng.) P. L.* (35th rpt., 1896.) Added, ref. l. 4100; total 133,590; issued 360,680 (Sunday use 21,016). Total, lending ls. 88,511; issued 834,957 (fict. 592,299, juv. 104,259). New registration 16,904, total cards in use 29,302.

There are now nine branch libraries in addition to the central lending and reference libraries; of these one, that at Balsall Heath, was opened during the year.

*Kimberley (South Africa) P. L.* At the annual meeting of subscribers to the library, held in February, the subject of making the library free to the public was discussed and approved on condition that a sum for maintenance be appropriated by the borough council, which should levy a minimum tax for the purpose. It had been hoped that Kimberley might be the first town in South Africa to develop a really free library, but the town of Durban had forestalled the Kimberley citizens by a few months previously, providing for the municipal support of the Durban Library. The Kimberley Library was opened 10 years ago with 8000 v.; it now contains about 20,000 v.

*Rome.* The Tasso Library and Museum, established in S. Onofrio, Rome, was dedicated on April 25, the anniversary of Tasso's death. It is an outgrowth of the recent celebration of the third centenary of the death of Tasso, and its nucleus is the valuable collection gathered by Tasso's devoted biographer, Prof. Angelo Solerti, to which the government has added duplicates from its public libraries. The library is open to students on Tuesdays and Fridays.

*Toronto, Ontario, Can. Education Dept. L.* (p. 358-361 of rpt. of minister of education of Ontario for 1896.) Added by purchase 495; total not given. Issued 8680, an increase of 1346 over 1895.

"During the years 1895 and 1896 the catalog of books on education and kindred subjects has been carefully revised and greatly enlarged in a topical and sectional form. It is now in the printer's hands.

"Although the library is beginning to assume its former proportions in some departments of literature, yet it has never recovered from the unusual depletion which it suffered in 1881, when large portions of books in the department of Canadian history were distributed to various institutions under the control of the Ontario government."

#### Gifts and Bequests.

*Beaver Dam, Wis. Williams P. L.* The will of the late Hon. J. J. Williams, of Beaver Dam, contained a bequest of \$5000 for endowment to the Williams Free Library, to which he had given a building costing \$25,000.

*Boston and Brookline P. L.* By the will of the Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, who died at Brookline, Mass., on May 1, the Boston Public Library receives a bequest of \$1000. The sum

of \$500 is also left to the Brookline Public Library.

*Chelsea, Mass. Fitz P. L.* By the will of the late Dr. W. G. Wheeler, of Chelsea, that city is given the sum of \$5000, the income of which is to be used for the Fitz Public Library.

*Chester, Pa.* By the will of the late Lewis Crozier, of Upland, which was admitted to probate May 7, a bequest of \$250,000 is made to Chester for a free library.

*Greenwich (Ct.) P. L.* The library recently received a gift of \$500 from Andrew Carnegie, whose summer home is in Greenwich.

*Kansas City (Mo.) P. L.* The supreme court on May 4 decided that the gift of \$25,000 made in March, 1894, by the late George Sheidley to the school board for public library purposes, must be paid by Mr. Sheidley's executors. Mr. Sheidley was a millionaire citizen, who died late in 1894. About a year before his death movement was started for a new public library building in Kansas City, and Mr. Sheidley gave his notes for \$25,000 to aid in the purpose. After his death his executors refused to pay the gift on the ground that he was insane when it was made and that the notes were given without a consideration in return. The school board sued to recover three of the \$5000 notes, which were due, and won the suit. The executors appealed, and the case has now been settled by the supreme court. The gift and the resultant complications were noted at the time in the L. J. (19: 102, 352).

*Massillon, O.* The city of Massillon has received, by the will of the late George Harsh, \$10,000 for a public library.

*Pepperell, Mass.* By the will of the late C. F. Lawrence, of New York City, the town of Pepperell receives \$100,000 for the construction of a library and art gallery. Of this sum \$50,000 is to be spent on site and building, and \$25,000 each is to be devoted to the fitting up of the library and gallery. The building is to be known as the Lawrence Library, and is to receive Mr. Lawrence's personal collection of books and pictures.

#### Practical Notes.

**BOOK-COVER.** Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 2, 1897. 78: 689. II.

"The combination with a book, of an endless cover comprising a back adapted to lap over the back of the book, then continuing to form an outer cover, continuing to form a central strip of a width corresponding to the thickness of the book, then extending to form the second cover of the book, then extending to form a double outer back adapted to lap over so that the cover will embody a double back and provide a double thickness at the hinge-points of the covers, . . . the said cover having

its ends united and overlapped to form an open-ended continuous cover, said cover being secured at or near its overlapped portions to the back of said book, substantially as and for the purpose set forth."

**CARD-CATALOG-ASSORTING DEVICE.** — The U. S. Patent Office has issued to W. L. Boyden, of Washington, letters patent no. 582,035, dated May 4, 1897, for a card-catalog-assorting device, of which Adelaide R. Hasse is assignee of one-half. The device, which is intended to facilitate the alphabetizing of a large number of catalog cards, consists of a sorting-board divided, by horizontal or perpendicular division lines, into 42 oblong sections a little larger than an ordinary catalog card, six sections being across the board and seven down it. The first 24 sections, counting from left to right, are marked with the letters of the alphabet in capitals. The line of six sections below is marked with the lower-case vowels a e i o u, the sixth section being marked "Mistakes." The two lines of six sections each below the vowel line are given up to lower-case consonants, as follows: bc, d, fg, h, jkl, mn, pqr, st, vw, xyz, and to two sections, one for "Miscellaneous" and one for "Stack." The user of the board, instead of alphabetizing a large number of catalog cards in the hand, as is generally done, is enabled by this alphabetic diagram to lay all cards beginning with A on the A section, and so on, and then to sub-alphabet, by the remaining letters of the entry, by means of the lower-case vowel and consonant sections. Cards as to which any question may arise are placed in the "Mistakes" section, or in the "Miscellaneous" division, as required, while the "Stack" section is devoted to stacking the cards as the alphabetizing of each letter is finished. The device may be modified in several ways, especially by the addition, when necessary, of a supplemental board of lower-case sections to be used in extensive sub-alphabetizing. "The material out of which the device may be made is preferably heavy cardboard or a thin thickness of wood, but obviously any other material may be substituted." Mr. Boyden, the patentee, is librarian of Scottish Rite Library, Washington.

**STORAGE BATTERIES IN LIBRARY BUILDINGS.** — An electric storage battery is to be installed in the new library building of Princeton University, and it is not improbable that these will come into general use. The patents for most of the types of storage battery which have come into actual and practical use have now come under the control of one company, the Electric Storage Battery Co., of Philadelphia, the few rival batteries outside those of this company being rather of an experimental nature. In installing a storage battery in a library, careful precautions should be taken to insure thorough ventilation of the battery-room and the greatest care should be used to prevent fumes from the battery getting at books, bindings, or ironwork. A battery in the process of charging gives off fumes or

spray containing more or less sulphuric acid, which under certain circumstances can do considerable damage. These fumes are heavier than air, so that their tendency is downward rather than upward, but they are liable to follow the ordinary currents of air or to diffuse themselves throughout a building. It is quite possible to provide adequately for ventilation, so that while care is demanded this does not make a prohibitive objection to a storage battery. Approximately 25% of the energy put into a storage battery is wasted in the process of transformation, but a storage battery is nevertheless useful and to some extent economical where it is used at the "peak" of the lighting; that is, during the few hours when everybody is using lights, or during the day, when a local electric light plant may not be running. It is also useful in giving steadiness to lights where elevators or other power is run by the electric current. Arrangements may sometimes be made with local plants to obtain current at a lower price when hours of maximum lighting are excluded. The storage battery may thus become a useful adjunct in library administration, provided proper care is taken in its installation and management.

#### Librarians.

BROWN, Walter, formerly connected with the Peter Paul Book Co. of Buffalo, has been appointed reference librarian of the Buffalo Library, his appointment taking effect June 1. Mr. Brown spent several weeks in May in making an extended trip of library inspection in the west and east, visiting the libraries of Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, Boston, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

ELMENDORF, Henry L., was on June 10 appointed superintendent of the Buffalo Public Library, succeeding J. N. Larned, resigned. Mr. Elmendorf has been connected with the Library Bureau since his resignation from the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library in the fall of 1896, and was for some months in charge of its London office. He returned to this country in March of the present year, and since then has been actively engaged in arranging for the English trip of the A. L. A. delegates to the London conference. Mr. Elmendorf is prominent in the official work of the A. L. A., having served as secretary in 1895-96. At the Cleveland conference he was elected first vice-president.

GROVER, Rev. James L., for 24 years librarian of the Columbus (O.) City Library, died at his home in Columbus on May 5, aged 91 years. Mr. Grover was appointed city librarian in 1873, and his celebration of his 91st birthday in December last was noted at the time in the L. J. (Jan., p. 53). He was for years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. For the last year or so he has acted as librarian *emeritus*.

tus rather than as active executive, but his interest in and devotion to the library were constant and unflagging.

SHARP, Miss Katharine L., will enter upon her new duties as librarian and director of the library school of the University of Illinois in September, remaining at Armour Institute until the end of the present term.

STILLMAN, Miss Marie Louise, was on May 12 elected superintendent of the circulating department of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, succeeding Miss L. E. Stearns.

VAN INGEN, Miss Elizabeth G., for many years connected with the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Library, died on May 24. Her death was very sudden. She was at the library attending to her duties until noon, and was fatally stricken with apoplexy while out at lunch. Miss Van Ingen's connection with the Brooklyn Library began April 18, 1869, before the erection of the present building. She was long in charge of the reading-room, and about three years ago was made assistant at the delivery department. She had a large circle of friends, and will be missed by many users of the library, who had come to know her well during her 28 years' service.

WADLEIGH, Mrs. Harriet C., was appointed librarian of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library by the new board of directors on May 21, succeeding Mrs. Clara B. Fowler. Mrs. Wadleigh was at one time connected with the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, and since her residence in Los Angeles has been a teacher and a journalist. The change in the librarianship is due to the coming into office of a new board of directors. It will be remembered that the appointment of Mrs. Fowler, who succeeded Miss Kelso in 1895, was the result of political transformations in the board, and the present change is due to the same cause. There will probably be a number of other changes in the personnel of the library force.

### Cataloging and Classification.

BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL L., Branford, Ct. Catalogue of the James Blackstone Memorial Library, May, 1897. New Haven, Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Press, 1897. 248 p. l. O.

In this catalog Mr. Tyler has followed the essential plan adopted by him in his previous catalog and has produced an excellent dictionary catalog, compact, yet full in desirable particulars, and agreeable to use. It was published the last of May, and it contains all books in the library up to April 30, in all about 6500 v. Author entries are brief, but data as to editor, translator, edition, series, etc., are given, as are place and date of publication, and size. When the date of a title-page differs from that of copyright or preface, the fact is indicated. Contents of important series are giv-

en, not in a nonpareil note as is usually done, but in a title-a-line list. No attempt has been made to give contents of composite books or of volumes of short stories, though at least one exception to this rule may be noted in the entry of Markham's "Colonial days." Sequels are generally indicated, and there are a few annotations giving facts as to editions or special topics treated. In his preface Mr. Tyler acknowledges the faithful work done upon the catalog by Miss Sarah C. Nelson, who has been his chief assistant in its preparation.

BOLTON, H: Carrington. A catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals, 1665-1895. 2d edition. Part 1. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1897. 1-599 p. 8°. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, 1076.)

Part 2 of this most valuable work is to be issued later, and will contain 3600 added titles, besides title-page and preface. 4954 periodicals are catalogued in this part. There does not seem to be uniformity in making cross-references from editors, as many are omitted.

The BOSTON P. L. Bulletin for May contains a reference list on "The Eastern question since the Turko-Russian War of 1877 and 1878" (2½ p.).

BOSTON P. L. A brief description of the Chamberlain collection of autographs now deposited in the Public Library of the city of Boston. Boston, 1897. 66 p. D.

An interesting historical account of this valuable collection, with a sketch of Mr. Chamberlain, followed by descriptive notes of the chief documents and tablets.

- A list of periodicals, newspapers, transactions, and other serial publications currently received in the principal libraries of Boston and vicinity. Boston, 1897. 144 p. l. O.

A valuable union list, including in all 36 libraries, and recording, at a rough estimate, over 7000 publications. The main list (p. 1-113) is an alphabetic title list, except for transactions of societies and similar issues, which are listed under the name of the society. In cases of foreign societies (except English) references are made under places to the societies located there. The times of issue of publications (monthly, quarterly, yearly, etc.) are denoted by abbreviations, and the entry indicates also the libraries in which the publications can be found. The main list is followed by a valuable subject index, in which the publications dealing with a specific subject are grouped under that subject. This index excludes literary and scientific publications of a general character. The list is a comprehensive and careful piece of painstaking work that should prove most useful as a guide and aid in other libraries.

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin devotes reference list no. 23, in its May issue, to Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for May continues the "list of periodicals relating to astronomy in the New York Public Library and Columbia University Library" from M-Z; it also contains a list of the documents, etc., in the Emmet collection, illustrating the Continental Congress of 1774, a list of "Documents relative to the higher education of women," chiefly in connection with the University of Oxford, and a reprint of a letter of Rev. Charles Nisbet, written in 1799, giving his unflattering views of American life.

The OMAHA (Neb.) P. L. *Bulletin* for May has reading lists on Memorial day, and on Greece, Turkey, and the Balkans.

The PROVIDENCE (R. I.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains reference list no. 14 on "State constitutions and their revision," and special catalog no. 14, being a "co-operative index of the periodicals, serials, annuals, etc., currently received at the libraries and reading-rooms of Providence."

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Class list no. 3: Science, useful and fine arts. February, 1897. 101 p. O.

Includes all books in the classes listed in the library on Feb. 14, 1897 (about 5500 v.).

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for May has special reading lists on Aerial navigation, John and Sebastian Cabot, Queen Victoria, and George Meredith.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Library bulletin, May, 1897: accessions to the department library, January-March, 1897. 16 p. l. O.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for May concludes the special reading list on Greece begun in the April number, and has also a short list on Birds.

#### FULL NAMES.

*Supplied by Harvard College Library.*

Chapman, Frank Michler (Bird-life); Hale, W: B: (Handbook on the law of torts);

Hogg, C: Edgar (Hogg's pleading and forms);

MacCorkle, W: Alexander (The Nicaraguan canal);

Pierce, Clarence Eugene (Descendants of Rufus and Pamela (Throop) Thayer);

Rice, Frank Sumner (A treatise on the modern law of real property as expounded by our courts, etc.);

Sawyer, Frank Ezra (The navigation of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico);

Schwarz, Eugene Amandus, joint author (The common law of the United States);

Warvelle, G: W: (Principles of the law of real property);

Westervelt, Adrian Bogart and Walter Tallman (Metallic book-shelving for libraries).

#### Bibliography.

ÆSOP. Keidel, G: C. Romance and other studies, no. 2: a manual of Æsopic fable literature: a first book of reference for the period ending A.D. 1500. First fascicule (with three fac-similes). Balt., The Friedenwald Co., 1896. 24+76 p. O. pap.

The *Athenaeum* says of Dr. Keidel's monograph: "His method is one of extraordinary bibliographical minuteness. After citing the modern works on the history of the subject, he gives a list of 174 incunabula, beginning with Ulrich Boner's 'Edelstein' (Bamberg, 1461) and ending with Caxton's 'Esope.' Then follows a list of the known extant copies of each, with a note stating when they have not been seen by the author; next, lists of authors, of places where printed, of printers, of the number of leaves in the folio and quarto editions, of languages, of the places where now preserved, of catalogs, of sale prices, and of former owners."

ALABAMA LAW. Cole, Theodore Lee. Bibliography of the statute law of the southern states: Alabama. Washington, D. C., Statute Law-Book Co., 1897. 76 p. O.

AMERICAN AUTHORS. Foley, P. K. American authors, 1795-1895: a bibliography of first and notable editions, chronologically arranged with notes; with an introduction by Walter Leon Sawyer. Bost., printed for subscribers, 1897. 16+352 p. O. subs., net, \$5; \$10.

"The compiler's evident intention has been to include the titles of books by writers who, within the last 100 years, have published enough works of the class usually called belles-lettres to entitle them to be fairly termed littérateurs, and the work includes the youngest of our contemporary writers, even to those born as recently as 1865. In a number of cases the aid of the author himself is very manifest, but except where this has been given the list is far from satisfactory; there are many omissions of names and titles which should be included, misprints abound, and little judgment or unity is shown throughout. The works of some few writers are set forth at great length, and the titles of their writings are greatly multiplied by giving all books to which they contributed a poem or a preface. In a few cases all the non-literary writings are included, even to medical and mathematical works, while in others they are excluded. . . . The exact use of the list is not altogether easy to define, since the titles are far too brief to make it of value to the collector, and the material is already in print in much better form."—*Nation*, Ap. 22.

Pages 357-358 include lists of "Initials and pseudonyms" and "Anonyms." The edition is limited to 500 copies at \$5, and 75 copies at \$10, and subscriptions are received by P. K. Foley, 67 Chauncy st., Boston.

**ANARCHISM.** Nettlau, M. *Bibliographie de l'anarchie; préface d'Élysée Reclus.* Bruxelles, Bibl. des Temps Nouveaux, 1897. 294 p. 8°. 5 fr.

**ARKANSAS** statute law. Cole, Theodore Lee. *Bibliography of the statute law of the southern states: Arkansas [from publications of the Southern History Association, April, 1897].* Washington, Statute Law-Book Co., 1897. 14 p. O.

Continues the pagination from the similar check list of Alabama law.

**BURNS.** The fourth and concluding volume of "The life and works of Robert Burns," edited by Robert Chambers and revised by William Wallace (N. Y., Longmans, '97, \$2.50), contains a selected bibliography of Burns. p. 505-517.

**CATHARINE II. of Russia.** Bilbassoff, Prof. B. von. *Katharine II., Kaiserin von Russland, im Urtheile der Weltliteratur, autorisierte uebersetzung aus dem Russischen; mit einem Vorworte von Prof. Dr. Theodor Shiemann.* Berlin, Stursche Buchhandlung, 1897. 2 v. 1. O. 20 m.

Contains a critical examination of the 1282 v. in the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg, which treat of Catharine II. and her times; many of these volumes, manuscripts, and private documents preserved in the Russian archives have been hitherto unknown and inaccessible, and Prof. Bilbassoff's investigations should cast much light upon the history of Europe in the time of Catharine. The work includes indexes of authors, subjects, and persons.

**CHOLELITHIASIS.** Volume 158 of the New Sydenham Society Publications (1896) is "A treatise on cholelithiasis," by B. Naumyn, and contains a nine-page bibliography.

**CHURCH HISTORY.** Hurst, J. Fletcher. *History of the Christian church.* v. 1. N. Y., Eaton & Mains, '97. 26+950 p. O. \$5.

Prefaced by a classed bibliography of "Literature of church history" (p. 1-14).

**FRENCH LITERATURE.** Pellissier, G.: *The literary movement in France during the 19th century; authorized Eng. version by Anna Garrison Brinton, with general introduction.* N. Y., Putnam, 1897. 56+504 p. O. \$3.50.

Appended is an eight-page bibliography of "authors whose works have been utilized as examples of the literary movement." The arrangement is chronological.

**GENEALOGY.** Glenn, T.; Allen, comp. *A list of some American genealogies which have been printed in book form; arranged in alphabetical order.* Philadelphia, H. T. Coates & Co., 1897. 3+71 p. 28.4 x 22 cm., net, \$2.

The title-page of this book describes it in a

general way. Printed with two columns to the page, it contains a vast amount of material that cannot fail to be useful in every library that is consulted by members or would-be members of the many patriotic societies, colonial dames, and the like. Cross-references from allied families are given, though in the appendices, of which there are two, many cross-references seem to have been omitted intentionally. In many cases brief descriptive notes are given. "The special feature claimed for the present list is that, wherever possible, the unabridged title-page of each book is given, thus indicating, in nearly every instance, the locality where the family resided, and the city or town in which the genealogy was printed." Size and number of pages are also given.

**JAPAN.** Knapp, Arthur May. *Feudal and modern Japan.* Boston, Joseph Knight Co., 1897. 2 v. 24°, \$1.50.

Contains (v. 2, p. 187-226) a classified and annotated bibliography.

**JEWISH LIFE.** Abrahams, Israel. *Jewish life in the Middle Ages.* N. Y., Macmillan, 1896. 8°, \$1.75.

Contains a list of Hebrew authorities on the subject (6 p.).

**KOOPMAN,** Harry Lyman. *The mastery of books: hints on reading and the use of libraries.* New York, American Book Co., [1896.] 214 p. 12°. 90 c.

This little volume contains chapters on "What to read," "Reference books and catalogs," "Periodicals," "The place of the library in education," etc. Some 50 pages are given up to a classified list of books, which is a useful guide to the leading works in the various departments of knowledge. The last chapter is on "Books on the subject of reading," and this is probably the most helpful one to librarians. Brief descriptive notes of each work are given. Through an oversight the LIBRARY JOURNAL (p. 143) is called a weekly.

**LITHOGRAPHY.** Curtis, Atherton. *Some masters of lithography; with 22 photogravure plates after representative lithographs, and appendices giving technical explanations, and bibliography.* N. Y., Appleton, 1897. 4°, net, \$12.

**MOUNTAIN OBSERVATORIES.** Holden, E. S. *Mountain observatories in America and Europe.* Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1896. 6+77 p. 8°, (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, 1035.)

Contains a five-page bibliography.

**NOMINATIONS.** Dallinger, F. W. *Nominations for elective office in the United States.* N. Y., Longmans, 1897. 14+290 p. O. (Harvard hist. studies, no. 4.) net, \$1.50.

The appendix contains a select bibliography.

**PSYCHOLOGY.** Warren, Howard C., and Far-  
rand, Livingston, *comps.* The psychological  
index, no. 3: a bibliography of the literature  
of psychology and cognate subjects for 1896.  
4+145 p. 8°.

This is the third index issued as a supplement  
to the *Psychological Review*. There are  
2234 titles, arranged according to classes.  
There is also an index of authors.

**TOLSTOI, Count.** Zelinskii, V. Rousskaia kri-  
ticheskaiia literatoura o proizvedeniiakh L.  
N. Tolstogo; khronologicheskii sbornik  
kritiko-bibliograficheskikh statей. Moscow,  
A. Koltchougin, 1896. 251 p. 8°.

A collection of bibliographical articles re-  
garding Tolstoi's works.

#### INDEXES.

The CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES has issued through its secretary, Ralph Nevill, a circular briefly describing the "Index of archaeological papers published from 1682-1890," which that association has now in press. This important work will furnish a key to the records of British archaeology, scattered for years through the transactions of many societies. The first step toward its preparation was taken in 1891, three years after the formation of the Congress of Archaeological Societies, when a yearly index to such articles was compiled and issued. This has appeared each year from 1891 to 1895, and has been of great service, but to make it complete an index from the beginning of the Royal Society in 1682 to 1890 was needed. Such an index was compiled up to the year 1885 by Mr. G. L. Gomme, the well-known writer on English archaeological subjects, who has offered the use of his ms. to the congress. It is now proposed to complete the work for the period 1886 to 1890 and issue the entire index, 1682 to 1890, to subscribers. The index consists of a transcript of the titles of papers contributed to every archaeological society and other societies publishing archaeological material in the United Kingdom; these are arranged alphabetically by authors, and the author list is supplemented by an exhaustive subject index. The value of the proposed work is apparent at first sight, and it is to be hoped that sufficient subscriptions will be received to make its prompt publication possible. The subscription price is 15 s. net, to be raised after publication to one guinea, net; subscribers should send their names promptly to Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, Rolls Chambers, 89 Chancery Lane, London, W. C.

**UNINDEXED BOOKS.** The number of important books recently published without needed indexes is rather discouraging to those who look for a rapid development of the "index conscience" among publishers. The most flagrant case is that of Nansen's great work, which, admirably supplied as it is with maps and illustrations, lacks the essential feature of a full

and careful index. This omission, in the case of so expensive and valuable a work, is especially inexcusable. It is a curious fact that the advance announcements of "Farthest north" stated that a thorough index was to be included, but the promise was unfulfilled—whether owing to the necessity of rushing its publication through at the last moment or for other reasons it is difficult to guess. John A. Logan's "In joyful Russia" (Appleton), is another book the value of which is much impaired by the lack of an index. In the same category belong Dowden's "French Revolution and English literature," Mrs. Sherwood's "Epistle to posterity," Miss Tooley's "Personal life of Queen Victoria," and H. L. Sheldon's "Notes on the Nicaragua Canal." The list, it will be seen, comprises some of the foremost publishers of the country—Harper, Appleton, Scribner, Dodd, Mead & Co., and McClurg, and this fact is regrettable evidence that the importance of good indexes is yet far from being generally recognized.

#### Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

"Story of the heavenly camp-fires; by one with a new name," N. Y., Harper, 1896, is by Edward Payson Tenney.—Authority of author, N. E. B.

"An iron crown: a tale of the great republic," Chicago, c. 1885, published anonymously, is by Thomas Stewart Denison, who is also the publisher. KATE M. HENNEBERRY.

"The descendant." In *Harper's Basar* of June 5, the author of "The descendant" (Harper, 1897), is announced to be Miss Ellen Glasgow, of Richmond, Va.

#### Humors and Blunders.

A LIBRARY patron wished to know, "who were the most noted American ladies." In the conversation that ensued she remarked that she believed "the mother of Ben Hur was quite a noted lady."

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"The civil war of the fourth century" was asked for by a person who wanted to see the four volumes of the "Battles and leaders of the Civil War" (Century Co.).

"The new nonsense book" was asked for by an inquirer who wished the latest work of Nansen.

A PRIVATELY printed volume about the Atheneum Club tells of a clerical dignitary who, being anxious to consult one of the fathers on a theological point, asked a servant of the club "if Justin Martyr was in the library." "I don't think he's a member, my lord," was the reply, "but I'll go and ask the porter."

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